FD - 245 (REV. 4-13-60)

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 14-2965

34, 168, 319,
123, 245, 234, 243, 377,

DO NOT DESTROY -
PENDING LITIGATION

61
217
237
225, 342
277A
277B

(see #90-163)

See also Nos. 25 85096

-C-

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Volume Number
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100-710169-1595

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FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	5/6/69	3/15/69 - 4/29/69

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
THE RESISTANCE	JAMES G. KEENAN	sjs
	CHARACTER OF CASE: SEDITION	

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 3/6/69.
Los Angeles report of SA JOHN M. NICKOLS dated 3/19/69.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/9/69.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Report is classified CONFIDENTIAL due to information contained being provided by sources who are of continuing value whose identity if made known could possibly jeopardize their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

See Cover Page B.

7-LA (100-70116)

100-70116-567

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
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Notations

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★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

LA 100-70116

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(7) - Los Angeles (100-70116)
(1 - 100-61745)
(1 - 100-71639)
(1 - 100-77546) JHB
(1 - 100-72125)
(1 - 25-79658 ANTI-DRAFT DEMONSTRATIONS AND ACTIVITIES)

Copies of instant report are being disseminated locally to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, and all Military Intelligence Agencies due to their interest in the activities of named organizations.

Reference is made to Los Angeles Report of SA JAMES S. IRVING dated 4/16/69, Los Angeles file 25-30831, Bureau file 25-562049 captioned "KAREN ELAINE DELLANBACH; MARVIN ALLAN GLUCK; SHERNA GLUCK, aka Mrs. Marvin A. Gluck; GREGORY MERLE ROBB, aka Greg Robb, Grey Robb; DONALD FRED TEMPLIN, aka Don Fred Templin, SSA - COUNSELING; SEDITION; DESERTION - HARBORING".

Report of SA IRVING related to assistance provided by Los Angeles Resistance member to AWOLs and deserters and the route of travel taken by military personnel into Canada. This matter is presently under prosecutive consideration at the Bureau.

Information concerning this case is contained in instant report under the section devoted to The Resistance, sub-section Assistance to AWOLs, Deserters, and Draft Evaders.

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LA 100-70116

Reference is made to Los Angeles report of SA JOHN M. NICKOLS dated 3/19/69, captioned, "THE RESISTANCE; SEDITION; DESERTER HARBORING - INTERNAL SECURITY" Los Angeles file 100-71424, Bureau file 14-2965.

This report of SA NICKOLS is similar to case previously mentioned in that it reveals members of The Resistance contacting military personnel and offering them assistance in leaving the United States.

This case is also under prosecutive consideration at the Bureau. Information regarding this matter will be found in instant report within the section The Resistance, sub-section Assistance to AWOLs, Deserters, and Draft Evaders.

Referring to Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/9/69, captioned "THE RESISTANCE; SSA" Los Angeles file number 100-70116, Bureau file 14-2965, information contained set forth allegations from the United States Attorney (USA), Los Angeles concerning 1-A registrants in Los Angeles, who through the assistance of The Resistance in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and lawyers known to engage in draft counseling in Los Angeles, California, have through manipulation of the Selective Service System (SSS) Pre-Induction Examination Policy, arranged for the re-examination of 14 individuals in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Each inductee received a psychiatric examination by a non-military physican named Dr. GEORGE L. ROSS, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and all were found to be unfit for military duty. Each inductee had previously been classified 1-A at Los Angeles. It is further alleged that the inductees do not live, work, attend school, or have any known relatives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which would warrant a transfer of records to that location for a second physical examination. The address used by some of the inductees is alleged to be a Resistance office in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Further information concerning these allegations relating to the planning of having inductees re-examined is contained in instant report under the section devoted to Selective Service Law Committee, sub-captioned Activities.

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Elaboration concerning such activities is not being made in instant report for it is presently under investigation.

SA JAMES S. IRVING obtained the literature on 1/29/68, at the Federal Building, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. Reference to this material is contained in instant report within the section devoted to The Resistance, sub-section entitled Background.

SA WALTER M. BRADY obtained the literature on 1/8/69, at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES). Reference to such material is made in instant report under the section devoted to The Resistance, sub-section entitled Background, and sub-section entitled Sanctuaries.

SA's FREDERICK J. PETERSON and JAMES G. KEENAN observed the address at 11317 Santa Monica Boulevard, (Bapa Bachs Bookstore) on 3/26/69. Reference to this location is made in instant report under the section devoted to The Resistance, sub-section Background.

The suitable pretext referred to in instant report in the section devoted to The Resistance under the sub-section entitled Communication, was a telephone call to JERRY PALMER by SA JOHN P. ANDREWS on 1/31/69, as a general inquiry concerning the nature and activities of the "Peace Press".

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report activities of The Resistance and related groups.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-70116 Orally to SA JOSEPH G. DAVIS, Jr.

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LA 100-70116

LA T-2 Records of the Crocker-Citizens National Bank Los Angeles, Calif.	Instant report.
LA T-3 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Orally to SA RICHARD J. RAYSA
LA T-4 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Characterization of Dr. MURRAY ABOWITZ
LA T-5 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-70116
LA T-6 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	100-71424
LA T-7 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
LA T-8 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Instant report characterication of FRANK SIMPLICIO PESTANA, JEAN KIDWELL PESTANA, and BENJAMIN MARGOLIS
LA T-9 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
LA T-10 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-68333

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LA 100-70116

LA T-11 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-68888

LA T-12 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-68888

LA T-13 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) 100-68888

LA T-14 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Orally to SA JAMES ROBERT PACE

LA T-15 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Instant report characterization of MARY CLARKE

LA T-16 FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Instant report characterization of TIMA TOMASH

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to:
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Report of: JAMES G. KEENAN
Date: 5/6/69

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-70116

Bureau File #: 14-2965

Title: THE RESISTANCE

Character: SEDITION

Synopsis: Information concerning activities of organizations opposed to the existing Selective Service System and the opposition to present United States involvement in Vietnam is set forth. Information relating to background, purpose, officers, communications, publications, cooperation with other groups, finances, assistance to AWOLs, deserters, and draft evaders and foreign contacts is set forth relative to The Resistance, Selective Service Law Committee, GIs and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Student Mobilization Committee, and Women Strike for Peace, all of whom actively operate in the Los Angeles area.

- P -

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Group 1

Exclude from automatic downgrading and declassification

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

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Characterizations of named individuals are contained within the report.

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THE RESISTANCE

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LA 100-70116

DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATION

A. THE RESISTANCE

"The Resistance" is self described in its literature as "---a group of young men determined to act. Anyone and everyone can join. ---Resistance is active and offensive, not passive and defensive. We will provoke continued confrontations with this war government. They are in an insoluble dilemma; they can prosecute and imprison us which will bring new waves of protest and dissent of unsurpassed intensity, or they can set us free, which will generate impetus for the expansion of the movement. Either way, we will gain ground and support and new members."

B. BACKGROUND

The following leaflet was obtained by a Special Agent of the FBI at a public demonstration sponsored by The Resistance at the Federal Building, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on January 29, 1968:

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A CALL TO RESIST

The fundamental immorality and increasing brutality of our nation's course in Vietnam compels us to commit our lives to changing that course. Responsibility lies with each of us. The killing must be stopped. We stand with those young men who in the American tradition of civil disobedience refuse to submit to an unconscionable military draft. We ourselves are not eligible for the draft, but we publicly announce our individual and joint complicity in disobeying this law, along with the young men who are refusing the draft.

We do not undertake this action lightly. We are keenly aware of the penalties which may be exacted for this action:

> Universal Military Training and Service Act, Section 12, Penalties. "Any person who . . . knowingly counsels, aids or abets another to refuse . . . registration or service in the armed forces . . . shall upon conviction in any district court of the United States . . . be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000 or by both . . . "

We explicitly encourage, aid and abet this civil disobedience and thus place ourselves in equal jeopardy with draft refusers. We cannot leave them to take the risks alone for what is the basic act of conscience in our time.

> I subscribe to the above statement of the Supporters of the Resistance and will allow you to use my name in a public list of signators.

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____ Phone _____

( ) As a Supporter of the Resistance, I wish to be called any time, day or night, when support action is needed.

( ) I pledge $ per month to the Resistance.

( ) I enclose $ as a separate contribution to the Resistance.

(Make checks payable to Cash, Sherna Gluck or Karen Dellenbach)

SUPPORTERS OF THE RESISTANCE
1093 Broxton Avenue, Room 238
Los Angeles, California 90024
473-6410 879-9440

9 1/24/69

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1 Date 2/9/68

Mr. MAURICE BLETTERMAN, 15310 Ventura Boulevard, Room 315, Sherman Oaks, California, advised that he is a part owner of the building located at 1093 North Broxton, Los Angeles. In addition, he is the manager of that piece of property which consist of commercial rental units.

Mr. BLETTERMAN said that one JERRY PALMER first contacted him in June 1967, concerning the rental of a room in this building. He sent through the mail a rental agreement for Room 212 to PALMER. This agreement was returned, but had been signed by DONALD KALISH. The agreement was for a month to month tenancy at $55.00 per month. The second party to the agreement was Herblett Properties of which BLETTERMAN is part owner. The agreement was entered into on June 26, 1967. The rent has been paid promptly by DONALD KALISH since inception. Mr. KALISH pays by personal check drawn on KALISH's account at the Security First National Bank, Westwood Village Branch, [redacted] He has never been late in payment and is one of the only tenants of the building who requested, and receives a rental invoice every month.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Mr. BLETTERMAN has never had any trouble with KALISH and had no further dealings with JERRY PALMER other than the first phone call. He has met KALISH personally on two or three occasions.

Mr. BLETTERMAN said that at the insistence of one of the other tenants of the building who rented more than one unit, he changed the room rented to KALISH from 212 to Room 238, as of July 26, 1967.

On 2/1/68 at Sherman Oaks, California File # Los Angeles 25-79064

by SA JAMES S. IRVING and SA JOSEPH G. DAVIS, JR./JSI/djm Date dictated 2/7/68

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Mr. BLETTERMAN said that he did not know for what purpose the room was rented until he had to tell KALISH to remove the Vietnam Day Committee name from the registry of tenants located in the courtyard of the building. He said that he subsequently had complaints from other tenants that individuals were staying very late in Room 238 and he then learned that some of the individuals going in and out of Room 238 were using the courtyard of the building as a distribution center for one of the underground type newspapers. He also said that he had received complaints from other tenants about writing on the walls in the bathroom. He does not know that the persons using Room 238 are responsible for this, but he knows that no one used to write on the bathroom walls prior to renting Room 238 to KALISH.

Mr. BLETTERMAN said he did not know anything about any of the persons having access to room number 238 other than PALMER and KALISH.

Mr. BLETTERMAN said that he had given notice to Mr. KALISH that the latter would have to vacate the premises, Room 238, effective February 26, 1968.

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Subsequent to eviction from 1093 Broxton Avenue, Room 238, Los Angeles, California, The Resistance maintained headquarters at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-1 (11/13/68)

The Resistance headquarters is presently located at 2319 Francis Avenue, Los Angeles, having been forced to vacate the premises at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, due to an increase in monthly rental payment beyond their ability to pay.

On January 8, 1969, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained literature passed out by Resistance members at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), 1033 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, which listed the following branch offices The Resistance claims to operate within the Los Angeles Division:

University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)
Los Angeles, California
478-5195

11317 Santa Monica Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
473-6410

Observation of this address on March 26, 1969, by Special Agents of the FBI revealed that 11317 Santa Monica Boulevard, to be Bapa Bachs Bookstore, a business establishment which displayed literature for sale for all segments of society. A sign was attached to a counter within the store advertising draft counseling three nights a week.

207 South Jackson
(Glendale Junior College)
Glendale, California
247-4964

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332 Y Place
(KEN COWAN) (infra)
Laguna Beach, California
(714) 494-5286

Claremont College
Claremont, California
Sanborne Hall
(714) 626-8511 Extension 3007

1090 West 30th Street
(University of Southern California) (USC)
Los Angeles, California
794-8905

Occidental College
Eagle Rock, California
254-8275

956 C. Embarcadero Del Norte
(University of California at Santa Barbara) (UCSB)

Goleta, California
(805) 968-4556 and 968-9737

C. OFFICERS

LA T-2 (10/14/68)

The following named individuals were listed as officers within The Resistance at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California:

SHERNA B. GLUCK
Chairman

GREGORY NELSON
Vice President

DALE LEWIS ODERMAN
Secretary

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DAVID LAWRENCE BOLDUC
Treasurer

GREGORY NELSON

NELSON, in October 1968, was convicted in U. S. District Court, Central District of California, for violation of the Selective Service Act (SSA) and is presently confined at Federal Prison Camp, Safford, Arizona.

LA T-1 (4/16/69)
LA T-2 (4/18/69)

The following named individuals are listed as leadership of The Resistance operating from 2819 Francis Avenue, Los Angeles, California:

ROBERT ZAUGH
Miss MARY JO ABATA
MARK SCHNIEDER
RICHARD PROFUMO, Director
DENNIS DURBY, First Vice President
NEIL BROWN, Treasure
JOHN S. WHITTON

MARK SCHNIEDER

LA T-3 on January 30, 1969, provided a pamphlet entitled "You Don't Gotta" allegedly written by FRED MOORE for The Resistance. This leaflet contained a list of names of individuals who are allegedly non-registrants with the Selective Service System (SSS). The name MARK SCHNIEDER is contained on this list.

RICHARD PROFUMO

PROFUMO was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California in April 1969, for violation of SSA and a warrant was issued. PROFUMO is presently in a fugitive status.

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DENNIS DURBY

DURBY, publicly identified as a member of The Resistance and a active participant in local anti-war demonstrations, previously turned in his Selective Service Card on December 24, 1968, at the First Unitarian Church (See Appendix), 2936 West 8th Street. United States Attorney (USA), Los Angeles declined prosecution.

NEIL BROWN

NEIL EDWARD BROWN was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California, on May 14, 1968, for violation of the SSA. The indictment was dismissed until his Local Board reviews his request for Conscientious Objector classification. On December 3, 1968, BROWN was declared delinquent for failure to report for induction.

JOHN STEVEN WHITTON

On January 22, 1969, WHITTON was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California, for violation of the SSA. On March 26, 1969, WHITTON was found guilty of this violation at a U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, at a trial by jury where WHITTON acted as his own attorney.

D. ACTIVISTS

The following named individuals are active within and sympathetic to The Resistance organization.

DONALD KALISH

KALISH is publicly identified as the Chairman of the Philosophy Department, UCLA. KALISH is also a member of the Executive Board of Peace Action Council and active in anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

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HARLAN WEITZEL

WEITZEL is publicly recognized as an Episcopal Minister in Los Angeles, California, and is the Executive Director of the greater Los Angeles chapter of Clergymen and Laymen concerned about Vietnam.

ANSELMO LOUIS JOHN VITALE,
also known as
Father Louis Vitale

VITALE is publicly identified as a Franciscan monk in Los Angeles, California, and is active in anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the Los Angeles area.

LYNN SHOEMAKER

LA T-4 advised that SHOEMAKER is a Resistance activist who has participated in meetings for the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See Appendix) in Los Angeles. (See Appendix)

STEVEN H. FRITCHMAN

FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report on Unamerican activities Committee in California in 1948, page 115, as being an active communist fronter and connected with numerous communist front organizations and activities. FRITCHMAN is publicly identified as the pastor of the First Unitarian Church of 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California.

E. PURPOSE

The purpose of The Resistance is refusal to submit to the existing Selective Service laws in the United States, as set forth on page four under caption The Resistance.

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II. ACTIVITIES

LA T-1 (11/27/68)
(12/24/68)
(1/24/69)

Attendance at the meetings of The Resistance, which are not held on a regular basis, has dropped considerably over the past few months. A few "hard core" members remain, but the others in attendance are curosity seekers. The Resistance has little if any money and is not in any financial position to sponsor any demonstration.

It is the opinion of this source that "nobody knows what is going on" and The Resistance is "one unorganized mess".

LA T-3 (1/30/69)

A copy of "Resistance Newsletter" (infra) dated November 25, 1968, at Los Angeles, California, advised as follows:

"As always, we are broke. Bills to pay, people to feed, leaflets to print. Our sincere thanks to those who have contributed so generously in the past. If anyone has any spare change (Ha, Ha!) lying (laying/?) around, could you please send it in? We are getting very desperate. With more people become resisters, we have more people to distribute leaflets, etc., and this takes an enormous sum of money. We spent over $600.00 (way over) on leaflets and printing last month alone, and we are behind in telephone bills, gas bills, etc. Contributions are a necessity, but for those of you who find it difficult to give sizable sums to The Resistance, we have a plan. Thereare resisters who would like to speak to your friends. And an excellent way to let them do so is to give a brunch in your home. This has been done before and has proven an effective way to both educate people about our work and your support, and to raise money. Some of you will probably be contacted in the near future about this, but we would welcome hearing from anyone who would like to set one up without being contacted. Please consider this."

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The Resistance continues to solicit help in leafletting two mornings each week at AFEES, 1033 South Broadway, Los Angeles, to show their opposition to the SSS.

LA T-5 (1/4/69)

The Resistance has obtained notoriety on the campus at UCLA at the expense of the SDS. The reason for this is the major difference projected by the two groups. The Resistance is a comparatively new organization on the campus and has not made the mistakes that the SDS has made which tends to alienate the students.

The Resistance is mainly concerned with Vietnam and the draft while SDS directs their attacks against society in general.

SDS is almost a Marxist organization. It is anti-capitalistic in character while on the other hand The Resistance is philosophically an idealistic organization. Its concept to change the society is an individualistic approach and there is no attempt to organize masses of people.

LA T-5 (3/4/69)

The Resistance has taken a negative approach to resisting and has advocated non-compliance with the SSS rather than an overt act. Instead of burning draft cards or obtaining Conscientious Objector classification or a student deferment, The Resistance has advocated that members do not register with the SSS, do not appear for pre-induction physical examination, do not appear for induction, and do not carry a Selective Service Card.

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III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-3 (1/30/69)

"Los Angeles Resistance Newsletter" dated October 31, 1968, made mention of an organization called Friends of The Resistance and advised that "Friends of the Resistance is a group of clergymen who have consistently given the Resistance strong support". Friends of The Resistance meet each month at Leo Beck Temple in West Los Angeles.

Selective Service Law Committee, see section devoted to Selective Service Law Committee, sub-captioned Activities.

SANCTUARIES

On October 2, 1968, the "Los Angeles Times" carried the following article pertaining to GREGORY NELSON (supra):

The "Los Angeles Times" is a daily metropolitan newspaper published in Los Angeles California.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CHAINS HIMSELF

Youth Accused of Draft Violation Seized in Church

BY LINDA MATHEWS
Times Staff Writer

A 19-year-old accused of draft violation was arrested by U.S. marshals Tuesday after he took sanctuary in a South-Central Los Angeles church and chained himself to clergymen and other supporters.

Marshals wielding 2-foot-long metal shears broke up the "service of brotherhood" at Grace Episcopal Church, 441 W. 78th St., and cut the chains with which Gregory K. Nelson had bound himself to the others.

A bench warrant was issued for Nelson's arrest early Tuesday by U.S. Judge Albert Lee Stephens Jr. after the youth failed to appear in court at 10 a.m. as ordered.

Nelson, of 1018 Pacific St., Santa Monica, was charged with failure to register for the draft.

Unable to Stop Marshals

Nelson's mother, Mrs. Lois Nelson, 44, a bookkeeper, was one of the 50 people who clustered around Nelson to prevent his arrest. But they were unable to stop the marshals.

About a dozen persons, including the Rev. Harlan Weitzel, 37, executive director of the Los Angeles chapter of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about the War in Vietnam, were bound to Nelson by a 30-foot link chain.

Before the arrest, they sang hymns and protest songs and shared a loaf of bread which had been blessed by the Rev. Morris V. Samuel, 39, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. Father Samuel declined to chain himself to Nelson.

Nelson, an Episcopalian, explained that he chose this method of protest, rather than appear in court, because "it was useless to go before Judge Stephens."

"The court won't recognize why I did what I did (refuse to register), it won't listen to the facts of the Nuremberg trials, when Nazis were executed for participating in a war they knew was wrong.

"I've seen other trials and decided it was useless to try to change the judge's mind. So I came to the church because I thought the church might listen."

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CHAIN BROKEN—U.S. marshals sever chain with which Gregory K. Nelson, 19, accused of draft violation, had bound himself to the Rev. Harlan Weitzel, right, and several other persons in a church at 441 W. 78th St. Tuesday. The Santa Monica youth is scheduled to face court today to answer to charges.

Times photo by Joe Kennedy

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On January 8, 1969, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained the following literature distributed by Resistance members at AFEES, 1033 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The literature pertained to three members of the military namely STEVEN Q. DAVIS, United States Marine Corps (USMC); NEIL D. BLANTON, USMC; and TIMOTHY J. SPRINGER, United States Army. Signatures of the above three individuals on the handout indicates they have "resigned" from the military. The three individuals took sanctuary on December 18, 1968, at Orange Grove Friends Meeting House, 526 Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California, an edifice owned by the Quakers.

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nuary 7, 1969

We are three U.S servicemen. After having actively served for several months, we decided to resign from an organization sustaining itself through dehumanization, senseless violence, and brainwashing to the effect that war is both honorable and necessary. We feel that you could definitely benefit from our experience and should recognize it as a guideline. We realize that you are entering the machinery of the establishment as an expendable, valueless cog, bound to do <u>its</u> duty, fulfill <u>its</u> wishes, without regard for any human right. Are you willing to be a puppet manipulated by strings of fear? Are you willing to surrender your mind and body to the delusions of a political machine dedicated to the disruption of peace? The uniform you will put on will simply brand you as a killer signing your name to your own potential death warrant and to the death warrants of thousands of men, women, and children all over the world.

When we went in the three of us were unaware of actual circumstances having been dragged through society's strainer of rationalizations. Once into the situation, it became obvious beyond a doubt that man was in grave need of alternatives. In the search that followed, each of us pinpointed numerous conscience oriented alternatives. Unfortunately, legal alternatives do not coincide.

On December 18, 1968 we threepublically submitted our resignations to the military authorities. We have been in public sanctuary since then awaiting arrest at the Orange Grove Friends Meeting House, 526 Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena. How much are you willing to pay for your freedom? How else can you answer your conscience? You and only you can decide - conscience or co, freedom or servitude, <u>peace</u> or <u>war</u>.

In love and peace,

Stephen P Orne
USMC Resigned

Neil O. Blanton
USMC Resigned

Timothy T. Springer
USA resigned

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In March 1969, the three individuals, DAVIS, BLANTON, and SPRINGER were taken into custody by their respective military organizations.

LA T-3 (4/16/69)

The Resistance newsletter of April 16, 1969, advised the following:

"Now until busted The Whittier Sanctuary can use your support, and you will find it a valuable experience. 7201 South Bright, Whittier, Calif. 698-8717."

The Whittier Sanctuary, 7201 South Bright, Whittier, California, is a Unitarian Church.

The same newsletter made mention of the Peace House located at 724 North Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California, and advised the following:

"Peace House grew out of the symbolic sanctuary granted by Orange Grove Friends Meeting last December to three men who resigned from military service. When authorities refused to enter the meeting house to arrest the men, a live-in situation developed which continued for over three months. During this time, aided by the catalyst of common concern and common searching, we became a community in the most meaningful sense of that word; living and working together toward a common goal. We came to see that to continue to do so was both necessary and desireable ... and would continue to be productive.

"Through collective effort with our friends at Orange Grove, we found a large old house close to their meeting house. Fifteen of us moved in as a family and began a renovation and rejuvenation; preparing a home for ourselves and for an ongoing guest population of five or ten others. Two months ago, Peace House was a dream. Today it is a reality.

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"We are doing a variety of things that need to be done in today's America. Actions worthy of your support are: Feeding and sheltering AWOL servicemen; Providing draft and military counseling services; Giving peace education lectures and involving ourselves in discussion sessions and classes throughout southern California; Supporting symbolic sanctuaries (witnesses against conscription and military servitude); Leafletting at the Los Angeles induction center and recruiting offices and at local schools and universities; Petitioning on anti-war matters and attending court trials of induction refusers; Beginning, too, a friendly dialogue within the black community in which we live."

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IV. COMMUNICATION

LA T-3 (11/5/68)

A mimeographed one page "Newsletter" is published by The Resistance in the Los Angeles area, but is done so on a sporadic schedule. Circulation is mostly done through a handout process in front of the AFEES, 1033 South Broadway, Los Angeles, or at rallies sponsored by The Resistance or other groups. The Resistance does distribute this newsletter to individuals whom they maintain on a mailing list.

LA T-3 (1/30/69)

A copy of the "Los Angeles Resistance Newsletter" dated October 31, 1968, advised that The Resistance has scheduled a radio program at 4:30 p.m. on KPFK FM. The program will include interviews, tapes of speeches, music, etc.

By means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined on January 31, 1969, that a business establishment called the "Peace Press" currently located at 2230 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, has since its inception several months ago been an unprofitable student run venture interested in printing "movement" material not over eight and one half inches by eleven inches in size for various peace organizations.

JERRY PALMER, who claims he holds or is working on his masters degree at UCLA, is the guiding source in this venture. Other sympathetic minded students generally from UCLA help around the office of the "Peace Press" when help is required. The "Peace Press" is only open when work is being performed. The printing being done now is mainly for The Resistance and the SDS. Printing work for these organizations is done at cost in view of their original help in supplying funds of approximately $450 in order to buy a small old printing press and have it repaired. PALMER anticipated that funds will eventually materialize. He hopes to obtain a business license sometime in the near future in order that he may have outside profitable commercial printing jobs.

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LA T-5 on March 12, 1968, advised that JERRY PALMER, who had been a graduate student at UCLA had been one of the leadership in the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) and the SDS. The VDC, according to the source, had been described by the "Daily Bruin", a UCLA campus newspaper, as a campus organization composed of members from the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) (See Appendix), W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) (See Appendix), and others. As of March 1968, VDC and the SDS merged into one organization and is now referred to as the VDC-SDS.

For further information concerning methods of communication see section captioned Evidence of Foreign Contact, Cooperation and/or Influence.

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LA 100-70116

V. INCIDENTS OF SUCCESSFUL ASSISTANCE TO AWOLs, DESERTERS AND DRAFT EVADERS

LA T-6 (2/25/69)

Source provided, for review, the publication published and distributed by the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme entitled Manual fc Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada, edited by MARK SATIN, Director, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme. This publication, which is attached, appears to have been thoroughly researched and sets forth employment and educational opportunities and explains legal complications and methods of obtaining a Landed Immigrant Status for any individual who is desirous of leaving the United States and residing in Canada.

This book has been circulated and is in the possession of Resistance members in the Los Angeles area.

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MANUAL FOR DRAFT-AGE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA

Edited by

MARK SATIN

director, Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

THE TORONTO ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAM

HOUSE OF ANANSI

Toronto 1968

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TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

TORONTO, October 4th, 1853

Dear Sir: —I take this method of informing you that I am well, and that I got to this city all safe and sound, though I did not get here as soon as I expect. . . .

Nine months I was trying to get away. I was secreted for a long time in a kitchen of a merchant near the corner of Franklyn and 7th streets, at Richmond— where I was well taken care of, by a lady friend of my mother. When I got tired of staying in that place, I wrote myself a pass to pass myself to Petersburg. . . .

Sir I found this to be a very handsome city. I like it better than any city I ever saw. It are not as large as the city that you live in, but it is very large place much more so than I expect to find it. I seen the gentleman that you give me letter to. I think him much of a gentleman. I got into work on Monday.

Mr. Still, I have been looking and looking for my friends for several days, but have not seen nor heard of them. I hope and trust in the Lord Almighty that all things are well with them.

Believe me sir to be your well wisher.
John H. Hill.

TO THE TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

TORONTO, November 10, 1967

Dear Mark,
Just a note to tell you that we got in smoothly, and to thank you very much for everything.

You know we were almost apprehended by the FBI – my fault for staying so long. My girlfriend told everybody we were heading North, and right after my induction date two Agents came to my house and asked Mother where I was. She tried to keep them out, but they searched the house from top to bottom. I hid under some dirty clothes in the closet – thank God I wasn't all packed!

Toronto is just great. The people are less intense here, less ego-involved in world affairs. The streets are remarkably clean, and some of the subways even have rugs. The city grows on you. The job scene is better here than I expected. Jobwise it's like any prosperous American city.

The one thing I miss in Toronto is my friends, but most of them coming up later.

Thank you once again for all you've done.

Peace and L
I

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TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme helps young Americans immigrate to Canada and helps them adjust to life in Canada after they arrive. The Programme does not recruit immigrants but will help all who are interested.

The Programme was started in 1965. By 1968 at least 12 inquiries a day were coming in from young Americans. And five new people a [redacted] – new immigrants or visitors who definitely intended to immigrate – were arriving through the Programme. Visitors are welcome, and qualified counsellors will take applicants who need special help step-by-step through immigration, making sure there is nothing they lack.

Besides answering letters and counselling, the Programme tries to help draft resisters in Canada. There are two hostels, *Russell House* and the *Lyndon Johnson Memorial Mansion* ($1.00 a night for room and kitchen facilities) and space in over 100 Toronto homes. There is a housing service and free legal aid. The American Immigrants Employment Service can help find job offers for applicants and jobs for landed immigrants. And there is a small loan fund for immigrants who are desperate and have no other source of funds.

A newsletter, the *New Canadian*, is planned. So is a seminar series on Canadian history, politics and culture, run by volunteers from Canadian universities. A farm commune is being set up north of Toronto with Canadian sponsorship and support.

There are two permanent staff members, and several draft resisters and Canadians help out as volunteers. The staff is responsible to an Anti-Draft Committee and to the Programme's supporters, many of whom teach at the University of Toronto. The Programme is supported half by sympathetic Canadians and half by the young Americans it has helped. Contributions are welcomed – and needed. Though the Programme does not articulate itself politically, there is close co-operation with the major U.S. draft resistance groups.

2279 Yonge St., Suite 15, Toronto 12, Ontario.

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PREFACE

words from canadians

"WE ARE HAPPY TO WELCOME YOU"

By VINCENT KELLY, L.L.B., Barrister and Solicitor

Even though circumstance and not choice has made Canada your haven, we are happy to welcome you. Those of us providing service to the Anti-Draft Programme assume that your opposition to the war on Vietnam stems from principle and therefore you are likely to become outstanding citizens.

Be forewarned that this opinion is not shared by Canadians generally. Our society is no less conservative, no less enthusiastic about containing Communism than yours.

If we had not burdened ourselves with participation as the Western representative on the International Control Commission (ICC), we would now be undoubtedly another Uncle Tom ally in South Vietnam.

Legally too our societies are similar. We adhere to most of the Anglo-Saxon precepts of natural justice but have no entrenched Bill of Rights. As a result, significant differences arise in connection with right to counsel and admission of illegally obtained evidence, to cite two instances.

But if you do enter our country legally and abide here peacably, the likelihood of deportation is remote. Deportation *is* probable if you become involved in criminal offences involving moral turpitude.

Entry is a straight-forward administrative matter. I am confident that the average young American could fulfill our legal requirements just as thousands of young English, Italian, French, and other foreign nationals do each year.

If there is any question concerning the immigration procedure which causes concern, contact an anti-draft programme: if they cannot answer your problem they will put you in touch with competent legal counsel.

(Ed. note. Mr. Kelly himself can be reached at 85 Richmond Street West, Suite 1, Toronto, Ontario (416) 368-6464.

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"DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IMMIGRANTS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED"

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Canada Manpower Division, Department of Manpower and Immigration

Although most Canadians agree that their government is in need of reform, they are also aware that Canada may well be the most functioning democracy in the world. Freedom of speech is not limited to the crack-pot orator who will probably lose his job the next day. In Parliament issues actually are debated and the public has a fairly realistic view of w[redacted] bill has been passed or defeated.

[redacted]ere is little homogenity among Canada's provinces. In New Brunswick or Quebec, for example, French is the dominant langauge. In British Columbia the cities seem more a part of Britain than North America. Even the climate is as miserable as England's. Then there are cities where an adult can live fifty years and never be required to know a word of English or French, cities where all the signs are in Russian, Hungarian, Italian or another European language. No attempt is made by the Government to force an integration of these cultures, and as a result an atmosphere of freedom prevails throughout Canada.

This has a strong influence on foreign policy. Although Canada is the second largest nation on earth it has never launched a war and seldom becomes involved in one.

To deny that discrimination exists in Canada would be to deny human nature, but it is so much more subdued here that an American will have trouble discovering it at first. Discrimination against immigrants is strictly prohibited. Most of the provinces have laws prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin. Many have strict prohibitions against age discrimination. I am not suggesting that every company in Canada will hire draft resisters, but most companies will.

(Ed. note. Here and in his two chapters, Mr. Katz is writing as a private individual a[redacted] as a spokesman for the Immigration Department.)

"OUR IDENTITY IS UP FOR GRABS"

by DR. WILLIAM E. MANN, Professor of Sociology, Atkinson College, York University

Crossing the border to Canada is something like going to a slightly less mature version of certain parts of the United States. Originally Canada was quite dominated by Britain, by symbols of the Crown, Queen and Empire. Many Canadians have recently found themselves turning away from such reminders of colonial status. This is especially true of those under 40 and those in Quebec. Much of the thinking and attitudes of the younger generation have been shaped by the United States so the differences in speech, interests and outlook are not clear.

PART ONE- APPLYING

Rather than have war, I would give up everything. I would give up my country.

–Hynmahtu Yalat-kent (Chief Joseph')

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this is your handbook.

Slowly at first, and now in growing numbers, from Maine to Alabama to California, from ghettos, suburbs and schools, young Americans are coming to Canada to resist the draft.

There is no draft in Canada. The last time they tried it was World War Two, when tens of thousands of Canadians refused to register. Faded "Oppose Conscription" signs can still be seen along the Toronto waterfront. The mayor of Montreal was jailed for urging Canadians to resist – and was re-elected from jail. No one expects a draft again.

It's a different country, Canada.

"I didn't know where to begin. The Consulate tried to discourage me. I think they were prejudiced. The peace groups didn't know much. The hardest thing about immigrating is finding out how. . . ."

This is a handbook for draft resisters who have chosen to immigrate to Canada. Read it carefully, from cover to cover, and you will know how. It was written by Canada's major anti-draft programmes and their lawyers. Part One goes through the immigration process step by step. If you are still unclear, or face special difficulties that are not covered here, write one of the programmes (there are 23-see Chapter 23) Or come in as a visitor and get help and advice.

Immigration is not the best choice for everyone and this pamphlet does not take sides. Four other alternatives are open to draft Americans: deferment, C.O. status, jail or the armed forces. The groups listed in Chapter 24 can help you choose among these alternatives or fight the Selective Service system as long as possible. Can

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is not an easy way out; in many cases it means cutting yourself off from parents and friends. But there are many reasons draft resisters have chosen Canada -- as many reasons as Americans. What these Americans are like is described at the end of Part Two.

"I thought I'd be chased out by the cops. Kidnapped! Or extradited. Or deported. Or something . . . ."

Canada has not "opened its borders" to draft resisters. There is no political asylum. But an American's possible military obligations are not a factor in the decision to permit him to enter and remain in Canada. Most Americans are welcome unless they fall into one of the "prohibited classes" (see Chapter 16).

On April 12, 1967 General Mark Clark asked the Canadian Embassy in Washington to help return all the "draft dodgers". He was told that it would not be possible. Canada's extradition treaty with the U.S. lists the extraditable offenses one by one (see Chapter 42): resisting the draft is not among them.

Americans can enter Canada as immigrants, visitors or students (see Chapters 2-4).

"Well, you know, I can hardly believe this. I like it here. I thought Canada was the end of the world. Inferior schools. Inferior jobs. Igloos and log cabins everywhere . . . ."

You do not leave civilization behind when you cross the border. (In fact, many Canadians would claim that you enter it.) Part Two will tell you about Canada. We have not tried to sell you on Canada -- our chapter on climate is chilling -- but the truth is that Canada is a nice place to be. There is little discrimination by Canadians against draft resisters, and there is a surprising amount of sympathy. Most Americans lead the same lives in Canada they would have led in the U.S. Americans who immigrate are not just rejecting one society; they are adopting another. Is it really freer? Most draft resisters -- and most Canadians -- think so.

"But I can't go back home again, ever."

That's right. It can not be overstressed that draft resisters will probably never be able to return to the U.S. without facing up to five

years in jail. This applies even to family emergencies. When a draft resister's father died last summer, two FBI agents showed up at the funeral.

Draft resisters have had and should continue to have only normal difficulties immigrating. Probably any young American can get in if he is really determined, though all will need adequate information and many may need personal counselling. We cannot emphasize too much that people should send us their questions or visit before they immigrate (see Chapter 25). Finally, the toughest problem a draft resister faces is not how to immigrate but whether he really wants to. And only you can answer that question. For yourself.

That's what Nuremberg was all about.

* * * * * *

FBI agents have told some parents they can have their sons returned. This is not true. Rumours have been circulated by U.S. authorities because there is no other way the government can keep young Americans from coming. One recent AP wire had it that 71 "fugitive warrants" had been issued for young Americans in Canada. The story implied that the warrants were valid in Canada. They were not; they cannot be. Unfortunately, some Canadian consulates are staffed partly by Americans and partly by Canadians who have been "Americanized." Draft-age Americans are often refused legitimate information and given incorrect versions of the law by these self-appointed recruitment officers. For example, some officials are telling young Americans that they can only apply by mail through the consulates. Americans are very seldom told that they can apply at the border or from within Canada. They have been told that they cannot look for jobs from within Canada, that they will need $1000 to immigrate, etc. One young New Yorker was told simply that "Canada doesn't want draft dodgers." It is a violation of Canadian law for an immigration or consulate official to give you false information to deter you from coming to Canada. Canadians anti-draft groups would appreciate receiving a notarized statement of such incidents. Also would the Department of Immigration in Ottawa.

Public officials, amateur draft counsellors, lawyers who do not specialize in draft work, and, unfortunately, the "underground" press

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are notorious sources of misinformation. Read this handbook again and again, and contact a Canadian anti-draft programme if need be.

TWO / LANDED IMMIGRANT STATUS

immigrant status is your goal.

Americans who want to live in Canada must apply for landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is anyone who has been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.

A landed immigrant can work, attend school and in general carry on as any Canadian, except that he cannot vote in Canadian elections, cannot obtain a Canadian passport, and can be deported for a variety of well-defined offenses (see Chapters 15 and 42).

A landed immigrant who has lived in Canada for five out of *any* eight years is said to have acquired "domicile" and is eligible to apply for Canadian citizenship. Applying for citizenship is not a requirement but Canadian domicile is lost by a person "voluntarily residing out of Canada with the intention of making his permanent home out of Canada and not for a mere special or temporary purpose."

A landed immigrant is able to travel to other countries (see Chapter 17) or attend school or work elsewhere — temporarily — without losing his immigrant status. Time that an immigrant spends in residence outside Canada will not count towards domicile but will not jeopardize his immigrant status either; the five years do not have to be continuous. No time will be counted towards domicile that the immigrant spends in jail or in a mental hospital.

A landed immigrant is not expected to make periodic reports the Canadian authorities; there is no "alien registration" as in t U.S. Of course, it is best to lead a productive life as a landed immigrant, and going on welfare is grounds for deportation

An immigrant's taxes will go to the government of the country in which the taxable income was earned; t[illegible]n is an extraditable offense.

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American citizenship is not affected by landed immigrant status nd the immigrant can return at any time. Even if a warrant has been ssued for his arrest, Executive Order 11325 (1/30/67) will permit ome disillusioned draft resisters to choose between jail and army ervice. at the discretion of the Director of Selective Service and the Attorney General.

An American who obtains landed immigrant status as a dependant of his parents will not lose his status if his parents return to the U.S.

Unless he renounces his citizenship an immigrant will remain a citize[n] of the U.S. until he obtains Canadian citizenship. It is not necessary for the immigrant to renounce until he becomes a Canadian citizen – and then it is a brief and automatic process. Obtaining Canadian citizenship is not difficult; see Chapter 19.

. . . but you can come in as a visitor . . .

Almost any American can enter Canada easily as a visitor. People leaving the U.S. are questioned by Canadian immigration officials only, not by Americans. On the Canadian side an official will ask "Where were you born, where are you going and for how long?" He may ask further questions, but the volume of visitors at most border crossings makes extensive interrogation impossible.

There are five factors here: physical appearance, money, duration of visit, plans and means of transportation. Visitors with long hair, untidy dress or peace buttons are detained more often than others. You should have enough money to cover however long you intend to stay. Most of the officials estimate that visitors need $10 a day. Further, even if the visitor does have money, the officers may suspect that he intends to stay permanently if he is vague or says he intends to stay more than a few days. Car is definitely the best means of transportation. Generally, train and bus are also acceptable, or, on the west coast, car, train or ferry. Hitch-hiking and motorcycles are out. A round-trip ticket is good to have.

Sometimes a visitor who is questioned more carefully will be given a card saying he can remain in Canada for a specific time period, not more than six months. Most visitors will not be issued a card. Names are seldom asked and almost never recorded. All visitors are expected to leave Canada within six months.

Generally a visitor will be asked to speak with a customs officia who may want to make a cursory inspection of his luggage. Occasionally, customs will go through the baggage – and vehicle – with extreme care. If the visitor has a car he will be issued a car permit good for not more than six months. If the visitor's car is loaded with

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household effects, the officer is bound to suspect his intentions. Americans who intend to visit Canada before immigrating should leave most of their baggage at home, or store it on the American side of the border.

Re-entering the U.S. is similar to entering Canada. Sometimes U.S. immigration officers will ask for draft cards, and inquire closely about your reasons for being in Canada. Canadian officials do not ask for draft cards, but a visitor won't help matters any by volunteering that he is going to see a committee to aid draft resisters or mentioning individuals on these committees as if they were friends.

Visitors status permits nothing more than travel within Canada. If the visitor works or attends school he can be deported. Working papers can be obtained, but a job offer is needed first, and it is no more difficult to get landed immigrant status.

. . . or as a student.

If, after consulting with a Canadian committee, you decide that landed immigrant status would be impossible to obtain, you might wish to apply for a "student entry certificate" (student status). Certificates are given on a year-to-year basis. At least two months notice is preferred. Draft status is not a consideration, and students cannot be extradited for violating the Selective Service Act. Student status can be renewed from within Canada.

There are some disadvantages to student status:

(1) In most cases you cannot get student status changed to landed immigrant status before graduation. Thus you would have to be fairly sure that you intended to finish school without interruption before you decided on student status.

(2) Permission to work may be difficult to obtain. Work may have to be a complement to your studies. Thus you really would need outside support before choosing student status. Few scolarships are available to non-Canadians, especially at the undergraduate level. graduate level.

(3) It takes longer to get Canadian citizenship if one starts out with student status – but this is a minor point.

There are three requirements for student status:

(1) "Students must be of good character and without a criminal record." The applicant should appear earnest. A letter of recommendation from a former teacher might help. Students from Hawaii o Puerto Rico must furnish evidence that they are immune fror smallpox.

(2) "Evidence of acceptance" from a school. A letter will dc

(3) "Evidence of sufficient funds for maintenance, full tuition and all other necessary expenses, including return transportation." This

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means funds for the whole year. Evidence can be in assets or a notarized letter of support from your parents. Possible earnings in Canada will not be considered.

Wives accompanying their student husbands are subject to the same entry requirements. But they will be issued "temporary entry" certificates, not student certificates. A student or his wife cannot work in Canada without written permission from an immigration officer. A student may be allowed to work part-time and summers so long as this does not interfere with his studies.

The "Student Application for Temporary Admission to Canada" can be obtained from the Consulates or by writing the Department of Immigration, Ottawa 2, Ontario. The application is not complicated; many of its questions (there are 20) repeat the ones on the immigrant form (see Chapter Seven). These are the most important:

11.) Proposed studies in Canada (attach letter of acceptance from university or institution): (a) name and address of school or institution in Canada; (b) if university, name and address of faculty or college; (c) course of study; (d) expected date of graduation.

12.) Where do you propose to practice your profession, trade or craft after graduation?

13.) Financial arrangements (indicate currency in terms of Canadian dollars): (a) Who is providing necessary funds, self or sponsor? (If shared, indicate approximate proportions.) (b) As proof of funds, attach: (i) bank statement showing available funds; (ii) foreign exchange control authorization to transfer funds; (iii) statement of sponsor concerning his ability and willingness to provide funds. (c) If you will be receiving any assistance from your government or other agency during your stay in Canada, please provide complete details.

14.) Will you seek employment in Canada to assist in financing expenses? (give details).

15.) Give names and addresses of references in Canada: name and address, relationship to you.

16.) Will the references provide you with (a) accommodation; (b) financial assistance? (give details).

17.) Family and dependents: give below particulars of your wife and children (whether living with you or not) and other dependents.

18.) (a) If a dependent accompanies you to Canada will the dependent seek employment while in Canada? (b) Has employment been arranged for your dependent? If yes, give details.

Application can be made in three ways:

(1) *By mail.* Application can be made to the Regional Director of Immigration nearest the student's destination. This takes considerable time.

(2) *At the border.* The student can appear, with proper documentation, at the border and can be granted the certificate.

(3) *From within Canada.* The student can enter as a visitor, gain admission to a Canadian school, and then apply for the certificate.

It is possible for a university student, like a visitor, to apply for permanent residence from within Canada (see Chapter Nine). However, it is necessary to declare an intended occupation and "student" or future plans are not acceptable. A number of Americans will enter Canada as landed immigrants with intended occupations, and then will decide to return to school. This is acceptable, and their status does not revert to "student".

The Canadian Service for Overseas Students, 388 Somerset Street West, Ottawa 4, Ontario helps students find lodging and friends. The foreign student advisor at the school can help in any dealings with the Immigration Department.

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new laws were passed in 1967 . . .

On October 1, 1967 a series of new Immigration Regulations went into effect. The new Regulations spell out for the first time the principles involved in selecting immigrants.

Applicants now qualify for immigrant status if they can compile 50 of 100 "assessment units" based on their education, skills, personal qualities and six other factors, listed in Chapter 6.

"The main objectives of the new Regulations are to achieve universality and objectivity in the selection process," according to Immigration Minister Jean Marchand. There had been complaints about prejudice from Asiatics and dark-skinned Europeans. It appears the new Regulations have caused immigration officers to be more objective with draft resisters too.

Visitors are allowed to apply for immigrant status from within Canada. (Formerly when applying from within, it could take a year to get permanent status.) "This innovation recognizes the growing ease of transportation," says Marchand. "In fact, a person visiting Canada to 'look things over' before making his final decision was penalized for this initiative." Applying from within is detailed in Chapter 9.

Students are also allowed to apply from within. "Foreign students studying at recognized Canadian institutions will be regarded as any other visitors applying for permanent residence," Marchand explains. It is, however, necessary to declare an intended occupation, and "student" is not acceptable. Post-graduate students or recent graduates are really the only ones affected. "Student status" is discussed in Chapter 4, Canadian universities in Chapters 35 and 36.

The ever-present rumour that "The borders are closing!" has lost all relevance. By including the provision for application from within Canada, the Immigration Department has shown that it is not

out to "get draft dodgers." This does not, however, mean that application from within is the best way to get status.

The new Regulations provide for admission of three categories of immigrants: independent applicants, sponsored dependants and nominated relatives. Only a relative can sponsor or nominate. How to apply with a relative in Canada (including a fiancee) is in Chapter 12. Independent applicants can apply at the border, by mail, from within Canada or through a Consulate.

Applying is still not a "breeze" but there is greater fairness. As Marchand puts it, "Whereas in the past an individual could have been rejected on account of a single factor, such as lack of education, the new Regulations use a combination of factors in such a way that some of them may compensate for relatively low qualifications in other factors."

The first eight factors are of an objective nature. In addition, the interviewing officers will take into account the personal qualities of the applicant. "Personal assessment" counts for 15 units. Over and above, the applicant must comply with the basic requirements of good health and character established by the Immigration Act. He must not fall into any of the prohibited classes (see Chapter 16). And he must have enough money to insure that he will not become a public charge in the event that he has difficulty finding a job, catches cold or something.

An immigration officer may approve an applicant who does not reach 50 units. He may refuse an applicant who earns more than 50 units "if in his opinion there are good reasons why those norms do not reflect the particular applicant's chances of establishing himself in Canada and those reasons have been submitted in writing to, and approved by, an officer of the Department designated by the Minister." This is not common.

A typical draft resister would start off with at least 27 points: 12 for his high school diploma, 10 for being under 35, and five for speaking English fluently.

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. . . making immigration a more objective process.

The nine crucial factors, and the units of assessment to be used, are reprinted here from Schedule A of the new Regulations – the official guide for immigration officers. Our commentary is in italics.

Try to estimate how many points you would obtain. Be conservative. If you do not reach 50, or if you want to "play it safe" – and we would recommend this – make sure to visit a Canadian organization helping draft resisters before you immigrate. They will help you find work (a job offer is worth 10 points) and will introduce you to Canadians willing to assist you (for question 14 on the application).

- (a) Education and training, 20 units maximum.

- One unit for each successfully completed year of formal education and for each year of professional, vocational and formal trades training or apprenticeship, up to a maximum of twenty. *A high school diploma, then, is 12 units; a B.A. is 16. Half years do not count.*

- (b) Personal assessment, 15 units maximum.

- Adaptability, motivation, initiative, resourcefulness and other similar qualities to be assessed during an interview with the applicant by an immigration or visa officer, the total assessment up to a maximum of fifteen to reflect the latter's judgement of the personal suitability of the applicant and his family to become successfully established in Canada. *Usually these units are not calculated until last, and an immigration officer can use them to accept or reject a borderline case. Needless to say, be on your best behaviour. Married couples, especially with children, have an advantage here.*

- (c) Occupational demand, 15 units maximum.

- On the basis of information gathered by the Department on employment opportunities in Canada, units to be assessed according to demand for the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada, ranging from fifteen when the demand is strong to zero when there is an over-supply in Canada of workers having the particular occupation of the applicant.

- (d) Occupational skill, 10 units maximum.

- To be assessed according to the highest skill possessed by the applicant, ranging from ten units for the professional to one unit for the unskilled, irrespective of the occupation the applicant will follow in Canada.

- (e) Age, 10 units maximum.

- Ten units if the applicant is between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, but one unit to be deducted for each year of age over thirty-five.

- (f) Arranged employment, 10 units.

- Ten units if the applicant has arranged definite employment in Canada which offers reasonable prospects of continuity. People who apply from within Canada are not given credit for a job offer.

- (g) Knowledge of English and French, 10 units maximum.

- (i) Ten units if the applicant reads, writes and speaks fluently both English and French;

(ii) Five units if he reads, writes and speaks fluently one of the two languages;

(iii) Four units for each of the two languages he speaks fluently and reads well;

(iv) Two units for each of the two languages he spe fluently;

(v) One unit for each of the two languages he speaks w difficulty;

(vi) Two units for each of the languages he reads w

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(vii) One unit for each of the two languages he reads with difficulty.

One year of high school French is worth a try. "Oui, monsieur, je parle francais" will go a long way with the immigration officer. Occasionally there is a short test.

(h) Relative, five units maximum.

Where the applicant has a relative in Canada willing to assist him in becoming established and eligible to sponsor or nominate him but is unprepared or unable to do so.

(i) five units if the applicant's destination is the municipality in which that relative lives;

(ii) three units if his destination is not the municipality in which that relative lives.

Eligible relatives are listed in Chapter 12.

(i) Employment opportunities in the area of destination, 5 units, maximum.

A maximum of five units if the applicant intends to go to an area in Canada where there is a very strong general demand for labour, fewer if the demand is less strong, and zero if there is an over-supply of labour in the area. *Destination units are subject to change. The major industrial cities of southern Ontario and the mining centres in the north rank consistently high.*

An independent applicant who intends to establish a business or retire in Canada may be given a credit of twenty-five units instead of being assessed for occupational demand and skill if

(a) he has sufficient financial resources to establish himself in business or to retire; and

(b) the immigration or visa officer is satisfied that any business the applicant proposes to establish has a reasonable chance of being successful.

Business experience is, of course, helpful here.

there is one application form.

There is only one application form. It is simple and short — like an application for college. Applications are available from the Consulates (see Chapter 21) or by mail from the Department of Immigration, Ottawa 2, Ontario. Prejudiced Consulates may be reluctant to give the form to applicants whom they know will be applying at the border.

The current application dates from October 1. Most of the questions paraphrase the old ones, but "Why do you wish to migrate?" has been dropped and so have questions on religion and ethnic origin. The first of these may come up in your interview.

Attach as many documents as you can to verify your statements. These might include:

(a) a birth certificate or passport

(b) a marriage certificate (if applicable)

(c) high school and college transcripts (optional but especially helpful if you are citing specific courses you have taken as evidence of employability in a particular field)

(d) school diploma (optional but important if degree more important than your work record)

(e) apprenticeship or trade certificates (if applicable)

(f) proof of any claims of money to be transferred later Canada (e.g. a statement from your bank)

(g) letters of recommendation from former employers (optional)

(h) letters from former teachers (optional)

(i) letters from adults who know you (optional)

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(j) a letter of support from your parents if you are under 21 (optional)

These letters might point out that you are a skilled and dedicated worker; that you adjust well to new situations; and that you will be given financial or other support if you need it. If you are under 21 you might include a letter from your parents stating that they know of your intention to immigrate and will be responsible for any debts you may incur.

A letter is not legally binding unless signed by a notary. But it will help assure the immigration officer and may raise your "personal a[redacted]sment" rating. You won't be asked for any of the "back-up" documentation; you should volunteer it when it seems relevant to the questioning. You might consider it insurance; it's probably not necessary, but a letter from his minister tipped the scales for one applicant.

Remember:

(a) Answer the questions by printing in CAPITAL letters or by using a typewriter.

(b) All questions must be answered. Reply n/a (not applicable) if the question does not apply to you.

(c) If there is insufficient space on the form, answer on separate sheets, using the same numbers that appear on the application.

(d) Children 18 and over must complete separate forms.

The questions on the form are reprinted here one by one. Commentary has been added in italics.

1.) My family name is, my first name is, my middle name is

2.) My sex is: male, female

3.) My present mailing address is

This should be your last U.S. address, not a Canadian address.

4.) My telephone number is

This should be your last U.S. number.

5.) Other names I have used or by which I have been known are (if married woman give maiden name)

6.) My date of birth was: day, month, year

7.) My place of birth was: city or town, province, country

8.) I am a citizen of

9.) If I were moving to Canada, I would:

(a) take with me the following assets: cash (money), pension (transferable), other (specify), total value

(b) leave behind to transfer later: cash (money), property-land, other (specify), total value

(c) leave behind the following obligations or debts: person or company, total owing

Units are not given for assets but this is a major consideration. You should have enough to live on until you get established. Immigration's impression of you will be poor if you leave behind a great many debts. (Education loans won't count against you). If you do have debts, you should be able to show that your assets are greater than your debts and/or that you have a steady job offer which will bring in enough money to pay them, or at least a highly skilled and needed trade. You might have documents that show how long you have to pay off the debt and what the payments will be.

In practice, $200 is sufficient for a debtless applicant with substantial job training or experience. $300 is a good minimum on the west coast. Naturally, the money that is necessary is related to one's job offer (how lucrative) or lack of job offer. $500 is generally sufficient for married couples, and $1000 or more will make it easier for a less-qualified applicant to immigrate.

10.) My present occupation is

This should be your last U.S. occupation.

11.) Intended occupation in Canada

Probably this is the most important question. Occupational demand counts for 15 points and the importance of your future plans cannot be overstressed. To get points for your intended occupation it must be credible. This means you should have a job offer if you intend to work in a skilled field in which you have no prior experience or training.

You are not supposed to apply for immigrant status if you intend to go to school in Canada. You will be asked to apply "student status" instead; see Chapter Four

If you use "teacher" as your intended occupation you will, as a rule on the west coast and occasionally elsewhere, be asked to clear your credentials with the provincial Board of Education. This

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take months. Future teachers who present their credentials at the border are accepted more quickly than applicants by mail. Especially in Ontario, future teachers with B.A.s who do not yet meet the teaching requirements may be accepted as substitute teachers (known in Canada as supply teachers).

12.) I do not intend to work in Canada

This is for retired people.

13.) I have a job arranged in Canada in writing; by word of mouth

A job offer is not a requirement, but counts for 10 units and helps assure the immigration officer you will settle down quickly. Remember that you are not allowed to start work before becoming a landed immigrant.

There are other functions of a job offer, whether you are applying from within Canada (where offers don't count for units) or by mail or at the border (where they do):

(a) They prove to the officer that you actually have the skills you say you do.

(b) They show good personal qualities: initiative, resourcefulness etc

(c) They make the money question somewhat less important since it is obvious that you won't run out of funds before finding a job.

None of these can be figured precisely on a unit basis but they are important. Most non-B.A.s, except those with training or apprenticeships or solid experience in something skilled, should get job offers.

There are four important criteria for any job offer:

(a) The job should fit in with your past experience.

(b) The job should utilize your best skill. (In theory this doesn't make sense, since an unskilled but in-demand occupation should work just as well. However, in Vancouver and elsewhere, unskilled workers don't seem to be in demand, and unskilled jobs tend to be seasonal which brings up the next point.)

(c) The job should be full-time, not transient or seasonal.

(d) The job offer letter should clearly state that you will be hired after you receive landed immigrant status.

Sometimes even a verbal job offer counts for 10 units if you can be specific. If you can't get a letter, know at least the name, address and telephone number of your employer, your starting date and starting salary. Tell your employer that Immigration might phone to confirm the validity of the offer.

14.) Should I go to Canada, the following person has offered to assist me after arrival (name and address)

Only a relative will bring in units, but a friend's name will help. There are a number of sympathetic Canadians and former Americans willing to assist.

A person willing to assist can increase the value of your application further by writing you a letter of recommendation and support. His address can be your intended address if you make clear it is temporary.

15.) Relationship to person listed in 14

16.) My destination in Canada is: city or town, province

Your area of destination is worth up to five units depending on how badly the area needs workers.

17.) My present marital status is: single (never married), engaged, married, widowed, separated, divorced. Note: any change in marital status must be reported to the office handling your application.

If you are divorced, a copy of the decree is required; if separated, a copy of the separation papers; if widowed, a copy of the death certificate. These requirements are strictly enforced and it is, in fact, occasionally difficult for someone who is separated to immigrate at all. There is a rationale behind this strictness. The Immigration Department doesn't want people running from their alimony or child support payments. A divorcé who had financial obligations toward wife or family might have evidence to prove that he had lived up their financial obligations (e.g. cheque books).

18.) The date and place of my marriage was: day, month, year, place

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19.) The name and address of my closest relative is

Your parents unless deceased; this does not mean geographically closest.

20.) Relationship

21.) Country of his or her residence

22.) If the answer to 21 is not Canada, the name, relationship and address of my nearest relative (if any) in Canada is

23.) The names of my spouse, and children under 18 years of age are listed below: code, family names, given names, relationship, date of birth (day, month, year), city or town of birth, citizenship. In the Code Block – Mark "X" for those who will accompany you to Canada – "F" for those to follow later and – "A" for adopted children

A wife (or financée and children can help; their existence will assure the immigration officer that you will settle down and work. If your wife is qualified to work, or intends to work, by all means bring this up in a special note. And be specific. A wife's qualifications may give you personal assessment units which may pull you over the line if you are not quite well qualified enough otherwise.

24.) The full maiden name of my wife was

25.) Family information

(a) Father's name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

(b) Mother's maiden name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

(c) Father-in-law's name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

(d) Mother-in-law's maiden name, date of birth, city or town and country of birth, present address in full (if deceased, give date)

26.) Indicate what languages you speak read, write (include your native language)

English is worth up to five units and so is French. Do not overestimate your abilities, but do not underestimate them, either.

27.) Education

Circle the number of years successfully completed in elementary school (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8); post elementary school (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

The details of my post elementary education are as follows: date (from, to), name and location of institution, type of institution, date certificate issued. I have successfully completed – – – – – – – years of formal apprenticeship in – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –

Each year of education is worth one unit. So you should have eight years of elementary school. "Post elementary" refers to ninth grade and above. List your major if it fits in with your intended occupation or is background for it at all. Further, if you have had any vocational or technical courses, even in high school, these should be listed. The form doesn't have a place for this, so follow this sample on an addenda sheet:

date (from, to)	*name and location of institution*	*type of institution*	*date certificate issued*
Sept. '58– May '62	*S.H. Rider High School Wichita Falls, Texas*	*H.S. (two years work in drafting)*	*1962*
Sept. '63 June '67	*Midwestern University Wichita Falls, Texas*	*College (major architecture)*	*1967*

All these details will have a bearing on what you can list as your intended occupation. Therefore they will affect your occupational demand and skill ratings and perhaps even your "personal assessment."

28.) During the past 10 years I have lived at the following addresses: date (from, to), street and number, city or town, country

If you have frequently moved about, you can give only yo legal or mailing addresses. Instability is regarded as a bad sign.

29.) During the past 10 years I have worked for the followi employers: date (from, to), name and address of employer, occup tion, monthly earnings (initial, final)

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At least as important as your education is your employment record, particularly if you do not have a B.A., or courses which qualify you for specific employment. There is no better evidence that you are employable. Of course, applicants in their early twenties are not expected to have extensive work records, but they should have acquired some skills and experience. Be sure to describe your job carefully to be credited with the maximum skill ratings to which it entitles you; never say "factory work" or "worked in a store." Especially, include any machinery or office equipment you have learned how to operate. There is a great difference between "construction" and "heavy machinery operator."

30.) Since my 18th birthday I have been (or still am) a member of, or associated with, the following political, social, youth, student, and vocational organizations: date (from, to), name and address, type of organization, position held

This question allows Canada to depc n immigrant who turns out to be a spy or saboteur; therefore the e freer to admit applicants from countries where it is extremely difficult to run a prior security check. It is definitely not aimed at American campus radicals. There is no Canadian equivalent of the Attor General's list. Name any group of which you were "a card-carryi mber" and describe it simply and uncontroversially, in one or two s. Of course, you should be prepared for hard questioning on t t of an individual immigration officer, but don't be intimidated by

31.) Please answer the following questions by printing "yes" or "no." If the answer to any of them is "yes" give details on a separate sheet.

1.) Do you have any physical disabilities?

Anyone acceptable to the army would be acceptable to Immigration. If there is something wrong with you, bring along a doctor's or employer's statement that this has not prevented and should not prevent you from being a productive citizen. The law is quite strict in prohibiting epileptics etc. — even when they are wives or other family members — and this cannot be taken care of by assurance of employability. (This may soon be changed.)

2.) Have you or has any of the persons included in this application ever —

(a) suffered from mental illness?

Unless you can come out with an emphatic "no" here, your application will be in trouble. Unless your illness was long in the past and you can bring forth proof you are cured — say, a letter from your doctor — you may not get in. It should be noted that visits to a psychiatrist are not mental illness. The mentally ill are hospitalized.

(b) suffered from tuberculosis?

Ditto.

(c) been convicted of, or admit to having committed, any crime or offense?

The same holds here. Bring court records and a letter from your parole officer. Even petty theft is grounds for refusal. In case of peace or civil rights offenses, check with a Canadian group aiding draft resisters, and be specific — was it "obstructing traffic", "resisting arrest" etc.?

The wording "admit to having committed" deserves comment. If you have committed, you do not have to admit to it, and this does not involve falsification.

(d) been refused admission to or deported from Canada, or any other country?

Withdrawing your application does not constitute refusal. Anyone who has withdrawn should consult a Canadian committee before applying again.

(e) been refused a visa to travel to another country?

(f) resided in another country?

If you have never been a permanent resident (with papers) of a country other than the U.S., you have never "resided in another country."

(g) applied previously for a Canadian visa?

This question is not for Americans. Americans never get visas.

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to Canada and thus refusal of entry for any purpose is not refusal of a visa.

32.) Individual passport sized photographs of yourself and your wife (if listed in 23) MUST be attached.

A second passport photo should be obtained for your medical forms.

33.) My personal description is: colour of hair, colour of eyes, height, weight. I have the following marks of identification

34.) I wish to leave for Canada as soon as possible (check) or on (date)

Border applicants should check "as soon as possible" — of course!

35.) I understand that any false statements or concealment of a material fact may result in my permanent exclusion from Canada, and even though I should be admitted to Canada for permanent residence, a fraudulent entry on this application could be grounds for my prosecution and/or deportation.

Should my answers to questions 17, 23 and 31 change at any time prior to my departure for Canada, I undertake to report such change and delay my departure until I have been informed in writing, by the office dealing with my application, that I may proceed to Canada. . . . .

(Date, signature of applicant)

Also you will be made to "solemnly declare" that your remarks are "truthful complete and correct."

you can apply at the border . . .

There are five advantages to applying at the border. First, this is the quickest method; a decision will be made on the spot. Second, an applicant who is turned back will probably be given an opportunity to withdraw his application; see Chapter 13. Third, a job offer counts for units at the border (as opposed to applying from within). Fourth, it is easier to get a job offer for a border application than for a mail application because you can come in first and talk to potential employers. So you'll have a chance to impress both your employers and the immigration officers with your personal qualities. Fifth, you would be dealing with less Americanized officers than in most Consulates.

There are two drawbacks, neither very important and both unavoidable. First, an applicant who appears at the border is going to be nervous and needs to be sure of what he will say. Second, a small but unrelenting few of the border officers may count your draft status against you; phone or write us for the current situation.

There is a possibility that Americans will eventually be discouraged from applying at the border, not because draft resisters are being discriminated against but because Consulates in the U.S. will be better equipped to handle them. But the border is not closed no and any reports that it has closed should be promptly checked w us. Currently most Americans are applying at the border. These the steps you would follow.

1.) Obtain an immigration form and fill it out neatly a thoroughly. If you do not already have an application, the borde official will give you one. But it is best to come prepared by getti

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one at a Consulate or by writing the Department of Immigration. This really is desirable. If you cannot, think out at least the answers to questions 27 (education), 28 (former addresses) and 29 (employment history) in advance.

2.) The Immigration Department does not recommend that you take your medical examination until your application has been approved. At the border you will be instructed to take a medical in Canada within a few days. The medicals are administered and paid for by the Canadian Government.

It is difficult to obtain a medical form from within the U.S. Some consular officials are prejudiced and will want you to apply by mail; they know time is on the side of the U.S. Government. Medical forms can possibly be had by mail from the Department of Immigration.

The medical is expensive ($35 in New York City) and will load you down with documents. There will be chest X-rays several feet square, a radiologist's report, and Blood Wasserman and Urinalysis reports.

Few border applicants bring their medicals along.

3.) Obtain as many documents as you can, to punctuate your remarks. A list of relevant documents is at the beginning of Chapter Seven.

4.) You should have a substantial amount of money with you — enough to live on until your first paycheque. See Chapter 7, question 9 for specific figures. Records of your assets should also be with you. Bankbooks are not acceptable; bank statements are. A letter from a bank manager testifying to your financial stability will be helpful if you are not bringing in much money or if your job qualifications are low.

5.) If possible, your wife should accompany you and so should any children. Your wife, and children under 18, do not need to fill out separate forms; you will declare them as dependants.

Few questions will be asked about your wife. If she is qualified to work, or intends to, by all means bring this up yourself. Often a wife's qualifications will be a deciding factor.

Some draft resisters have moved to Canada with their parents.

Whole families have been coming in recently. Your parents can return permanently to the U.S. without affecting your status.

6.) Now you should be ready. Get a good night's sleep, bathe, shave, and get a haircut. You must appear neat. Applying for status is a suit-and-tie affair, even in 100-degree weather. The applicants who are most successful present themselves as good middle-class persons, determined to work hard and be a credit to their new country.

7.) Driving up is best. A car is an asset, and indicates you led a stable and prosperous life back home. Being driven up is acceptable and so is entry by bus. On the west coast, though, entry by bus is not recommended for any but the most qualified people. Entry by train is uncommon and thorny. Flying up sounds best, but there are retired army officers at the Toronto and Vancouver airports who will count your draft status against you.

If you visit Canada to get a job offer, you must return to the U.S. before you immigrate. Policy is different on the west coast. It is perfectly acceptable to say that you were in Vancouver looking for a job offer, that you found one, and then returned to the border. Also it is acceptable to come up to look around and decide whether or not you want to immigrate and happen upon a job offer in that process. Elsewhere, you should not give the impression you were in Canada minutes before. Otherwise, unfortunately, some immigration officers may suspect you were working illegally, or other devious things. At best you will be asked to apply from within.

It is not advisable to conceal that *at some point* you were in Canada. It helps, in fact, to point out that you had visited Canada to make up your mind about immigrating and to see whether jobs would be readily available.

8.) You will not be stopped at the border until you reach the Canadian side; you will not deal with Americans at all. A Canadian customs officer will ask you a question meant for tourists. Your answer should be that you would like to apply for landed immigrant status. The officer will ask you to step inside the customs house for an interview.

9.) The interview is not formal. Most applicants are nervous though, and the tension will mount until you meet your immigration

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officer. Probably he is a family man who likes fishing and goes to church on Sunday. Try to feel at ease. If you appear uncomfortable or guilty, the officer (like anyone else) will become suspicious.

Often more than one officer will be involved, including a special inquiry or chief immigration officer who tends to be older and quite blunt.

The interview will take from half an hour to two hours, depending on how qualified you are and how many officers question you. If you have already filled out an application, the officer will ask you questions based on your answers. Otherwise the officer will ask you to fill one out right there, or will ask you the questions orally. Further questions will be asked, dealing usually with past employment, future plans, and reasons for coming to Canada.

The immigration officer has been instructed very bluntly by the Department that your draft status is not relevant to your application to enter Canada, and most will not ask about it directly. But they will frequently try to get at it indirectly by bearing down on your reasons for coming to Canada, and the way you handle this can be a major factor in your personal assessment. Remember, personal assessment is just that — *personal.* Don't pretend you never heard of Selective Service; the officer *knows* you're a draft dodger and this kind of coyness will only irritate him and convince him of your dishonesty. Be frank (stopping short of political or ethical sermons) and admit that you might not have considered emigrating except for the draft. But emphasize that your final decision was based — and it should be — on an appreciation of Canada and a determination to become a good citizen.

You should intend to work at once. Your chances will improve if you appear eager. If you have a job offer, you may be questioned closely about how you obtained it and what it would involve. Your employer may be phoned.

Another question might be whether you have any connection with Canadian groups to aid draft resisters. Such a connection is generally not an asset in the eyes of an immigration officer.

10.) If you are accepted you will be given permission to work ("provisional status") and instructed to take your medical within Canada. Don't worry about the provisional nature of your status; mainly they want to check your chest X-rays for T.B. You may then proceed to your destination. If you are not accepted, you will be asked to return to the United States; see Chapter 13.

It may take several weeks for your final papers to reach you. Don't forget to leave a forwarding address until you get them.

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. . . from within canada . . .

There are two advantages to applying from within Canada. First, Americans pursued by the draft will not have to wait for their papers in the U.S.; they can apply when they are safely in Canada. Second, applicants will be able to deal with immigration officers in person.

There are five disadvantages. First, applicants will not be given units for job offers (but a job offer will add to one's "personal assessment"). Second, an applicant who is rejected will probably not be permitted to re-apply. Third, the process is long, but not so long as by mail. Fourth, applicants may not be permitted to work until their applications have been formally approved. Fifth, more documents are needed than at the border or by mail.

Draft resisters will apply in somewhat this order. Our experience here is sketchy and there have been some individual variations. Of course, Immigration's experience here is also sketchy; applying from within is a new process, dating from October 1, 1967.

1.) Enter Canada as a visitor.

2.) Proceed to the office of a Canadian committee to aid draft resisters.

3.) Proceed to one of the local immigration offices. Most Canadian cities have immigration offices, but it is probably speedier to apply at one of the five regional offices (see Chapter 21). The officers there tend to be better versed in the policies, explicit and implicit, of the Immigration Department.

Tell the immigration officer you would like to apply for landed immigrant status. He will make an appointment with you. Appointments are made a few weeks, or months, in advance. Also he will

give you two copies of the application form, one for yourself and one for your interview.

4.) Fill the form out neatly and thoroughly. Include as many documents as you can, to punctuate your remarks. Sometimes documents are especially important when you apply from within, and some applications have not been considered without certain documents. The Department of Immigration has issued this mimeographed form letter to some applicants:

> Dear Sir or Madam:
>
> . . . . To enable this Department to give further consideration to your application, it is necessary that we receive. . . the following documents:
>
> School certificates issued by the administrator of all schools attended.
>
> Apprenticeship or trade certificates indicating the duration of your training and subjects studied.
>
> Your employment history since leaving school including references from all employers, indicating your proficiency, type of work, period of employment and reasons for leaving.
>
> . . . . Your failure to comply with this request may necessitate the refusal of your application.

A list of relevant documents is at the beginning of Chapter Seven.

5.) Make sure to appear neat. Your interview will last longer than at the border and will cover more ground. Your background, skills, motives and plans will be gone into in depth. Remember that most immigration officers are quite human and will be interested in you as a person. Many of their questions, even on the draft, will be asked out of curiosity, or to gauge your reaction -- not to "pin you down."

6.) You will probably not be told whether you will be accepted. You will be asked for a Canadian address to which your papers can be sent. You will probably have to ask for permission to work while your application is pending. Receiving a paper for the Department of

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Manpower saying you can work while your status is pending is not automatic, as it seems to be at some border points.

7.) There will be a waiting period of six weeks to three months. Then (hopefully) a very noncommital letter will arrive. Your application, it will say, has been "reviewed," and you will be instructed to take a medical, probably at an airport, and to mail in the results as soon as possible.

8.) There will be another, shorter waiting period until your medical is approved and your immigrant card sent off.

. . . by mail from the U.S. . . .

There are four advantages to applying by mail. First, an applicant can continue studying or working in the U.S. while his forms are being processed. Second, a job offer would count for ten units by mail. But the trouble involved in seeking a job offer for some time in the future and the necessity, in most cases, of a personal interview, makes the job offer combined with mail application an unwieldy procedure. A third advantage is that you can "get it all done beforehand" and can feel secure when the time comes to leave the U.S. Fourth, you don't have to go through the interview (unless consulate procedure becomes necessary) so there is less trauma. This is acceptable for applicants who are superbly qualified on paper.

There are four disadvantages. First, mail applications take a long time – two months to six or more. (At the Vancouver office, though, mail applications may only take six weeks.) Second, an applicant who is turned back will be officially rejected as opposed to unofficially turned down (see Chapter 13). Third, applicants who have received or are about to receive induction notices should probably not remain in the U.S. Fourth, there may not be a face-to-face interview, and without a chance to impress the officer with his personal qualities, a borderline applicant may not get in. Also, of course, it is more difficult to refuse an applicant to his face.

Americans who are not highly qualified or who have immediat draft problems should not attempt to apply by mail.

These are the steps an applicant would follow.

1.) Obtain an application form from a Canadian consulate o. Ottawa. Some Consulates may ask you for an interview. If not, o

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(in most cases) if your forms are sent from Ottawa, you will not deal with immigration officers in person. This is not necessarily to your advantage (see above). "Personal assessment" counts for 15 units and it is difficult for a young applicant to convince an immigration officer of his "adaptability, motivation etc." on the basis of his application alone.

2.) Fill the form out neatly and thoroughly, and send it, with as many documents as you can, to the regional immigration office in Canada nearest your intended destination (see Chapter 21). Documents are not required but will add weight to anything you say, and character references may add units to your "personal assessment" rating. These would appear to be especially important by mail. Documents also cut down on the length of time it takes to get an answer, since Immigration won't have to send you a note asking for transcripts, employment records and bank statements (occasionally they do).

3.) There will be a waiting period of four weeks to two months or more while your application is being processed. 200,000 immigrants come to Canada yearly and to go over each application takes time.

4.) A very noncommital letter will arrive. Your application, it will say, has been "reviewed," and you will be instructed to take a medical (forms enclosed) and mail in the results as soon as possible. Medical forms will not be sent out unless your application has been found acceptable.

The letter of rejection is short and to the point.

5.) Have your medical forms filled out carefully. Do not try to shortcut any of the requirements. The X-rays really must be several feet square; the radiologist's report really must be attached. Otherwise you may be asked to take the medical again. Try to send your medical in promptly.

6.) There will be another waiting period of four weeks to two months or more. Finally you will be sent a "Medical Certificate Letter of Pre-Examination" which entitles you to immigrate. It is valid for six months only.

Technically you have not been accepted, but in fact you have provided you appear at the border looking relatively solid and with the amount of money you said you would be bringing. At the entry point a doctor will review your letter of pre-examination and an immigration officer will fill out a final form, an abbreviated version of the landed immigrant application. But there will be no more questions. The officer will tear off a little white slip, sign it and stamp it and give it to you. From that point on you will be a legally landed immigrant.

* * * * *

It may become necessary for an applicant with draft problems to shortcut the mail procedure. The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme publishes a special leaflet for applicants who are drafted while their applications are pending. Draft-age Americans should cover their tracks by writing for it before they apply.

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ELEVEN / APPLYING AT A CONSULATE

. . . at a canadian consulate . . .

By late 1967 some Canadian consulates in the U.S. had begun to process landed immigrant application forms. Probably all the Consulates will be equipped to process applications by late 1968. Since this is a unique new way of applying, our knowledge of it is necessarily limited. At this point, so is that of the Immigration Department, and there are some inconsistencies. But it appears as if the new method is here to stay, and if the border is ever instructed to refuse to process applications, the reason (the public one) will be that the Consulates in the U.S. are better equipped to handle them.

From a draft resister's point of view, however, there are serious drawbacks to applying through a Consulate. Many of them are shared with the mail procedure (see Chapter 10)-but one is unique. Applying through a Consulate takes three months or more, and an American who is draft-eligible may be inducted while his application is pending.

Officials at the Consulates who do not approve of draft resistance have not failed to take advantage of this. Several officials have misinformed draft-eligible Americans by telling them that it is not permissible to apply in any way other than through a Consulate. In fact, the Chicago consulate has a mimeographed form letter out to this effect.

The advantages to applying through a Consulate are the same as applying by mail (again see Chapter 10).

Three things should be stressed here. First, most Canadian consular officials are objective and fair. It is entirely possible that you would *not* be discriminated against. But one prejudiced official can spoil a whole department. If it is apparent to you that your application is not being treated with objectivity, insist that it be withdrawn and/or contact Toronto, Vancouver or Montreal for further advice. Second, it is foolish to apply from within the U.S. if you face immediate draft problems. Third, if your draft problems are less immediate, and if it appears that you will earn *well over* 50 units (see Chapter Six), applying through a Consulate should not be ruled out.

* * * * *

Applying through a Consulate is simple enough. The applicant should inform the Consulate of his plans either in writing or in person and should ask for an interview. The applicant will probably be given two application forms before his interview (which may be set up for a month or more after he first contacts the Consulate) — one for his interviewing officer and one to keep for himself.

Advice already given about personal appearance, filling out the form, etc., of course holds here too.

The interview is more or less similar to the interview at an immigration office within Canada (see Chapter Nine). The medical apparently must be taken within the U.S. The applicant will be instructed not to proceed to Canada until his forms have been given final approval.

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. . . or by nomination.

Americans with relatives in Canada can immigrate easily. Dependant relatives can be "sponsored"; others must be "nominated." Sponsored dependants would receive landed immigrant status virtually automatically. Nominated relatives must achieve 20 to 35 assessment units out of a possible 70. Almost any American would start out with a minimum of 23 points on this scale – 12 for his high school diploma, 10 for being under 35, and 1 (the minimum) for his skill.

Any landed immigrant or Canadian citizen can "sponsor" his

(a) husband or wife;
(b) fiancé or fiancée;
(c) unmarried son or daughter under 21;
(d) father, mother, grandfather or grandmother over 60, or under 60 "if incapable of gainful employment or widowed";
(e) orphaned relative under 18; or
(f) adopted son or daughter (must have been adopted under 18; must be under 21 and unmarried).

The sponsor would apply on behalf of his relative. Sponsors can pick up the "Application for Admission to Canada of Sponsored Dependants" at any Consulate or immigration office. The form is one page long and in three parts. In part A the sponsor must give his name, address and occupation. In part B the sponsor must list the dependants he is sponsoring. In part C the sponsor must declare, "I understand it will be my responsibility when my dependant(s) arrive in Canada my responsibility to assist my relative(s) in his/her/their re-establ-

The application must be signed by the sponsor, his spouse (if applicable) and an immigration officer.

Sponsored dependants will not be questioned. Applications for a dependant relative will be accepted whether the dependant is in Canada or abroad and irrespective of the financial situation of the sponsor.

* * * * *

Any landed immigrant or Canadian citizen can "nominate" any of the following, including the immediate family of the following:

(a) any son or daughter 21 or over;
(b) any married son or daughter under 21;
(c) any brother or sister;
(d) father, mother, grandfather or grandmother under 60;
(e) nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, grandson or granddaughter.

Every person nominating a relative for admission must "undertake to provide for a period of five years any necessary care and maintenance from his own resources for the nominated relative and his immediate family." Because of this the nominee will be assessed only on the first five selection factors. These are: education (20 units), personal qualities (15), occupational demand (15), occupational skill (10) and age (10); see Chapter Six. The other factors, according to a statement by Immigration Minister Jean Marchand, "are of special relevance during one's first few months in Canada and are compensated for by the fact of nomination."

Depending on whether the nominator is a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant and the degree of family relationship to the nominee, the nominee must get from 20 to 35 assessment units (out of a maximum of 70). This is from Schedule B of the new Regulations:

2.) (1) A nominated relative must achieve

(a) *at least twenty units* in an assessment if that relative is

(i) a son or daughter 21 years of age or over,
(ii) a married son or daughter under 21,
(iii) a brother or sister,
(iv) the father, mother, grandfather or grandmother under 60, or
(v) an unmarried nephew or niece under 21 of a Canadian

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residing in Canada; and

(b) *at least twenty-five units* if he is a relative of a landed immigrant residing in Canada.

(2) A nominated relative must achieve

(a) *at least thirty units* if that relative is

(i) a nephew or niece 21 years of age or over,

(ii) a married nephew or niece under 21, or

(iii) an uncle, aunt, grandson or granddaughter of a Canadian residing in Canada; and

(b) at least thirty-five units if he is a relative of a landed immigrant residing in Canada.

The nominator would apply like a sponsor, on behalf of his relative. Nominators can pick up the "Application for Admission to Canada of Nominated Relatives" at any Consulate or immigration office. The form is one page long and in three parts but is slightly more detailed than the form for sponsored dependants. In part A the nominator must give his name, address and occupation; he must also give his annual salary and say whether his relatives will reside in his home. In part B the nominator must list the relatives he is nominating. In part C the nominator must declare, "I understand it will be my responsibility to assist my relative(s) in his/her/their re-establishment in Canada and to provide accommodation, care and maintenance, if required . . . I assume the foregoing responsibilities for a period of five years."

The application must be signed by the sponsor, his spouse (if applicable) and an immigration officer.

Nominated relatives will not be interviewed, and application can be made whether the relative is in Canada or abroad.

if at first you don't succeed, try again.

The great majority of young Americans are granted landed immigrant status on their first try. But if the applicant is not successful, all is not lost.

Very few applications are officially turned down. If the applicant wishes he can insist on an official decision and appeal if the decision is negative. This is not recommended. Appeals are rarely won and if lost, the appellant will be ordered deported. He cannot re-enter after that for a number of years.

The alternative is more acceptable. The applicant should not object to being unofficially turned down or should offer to withdraw his application. He should then get in touch with a Canadian draft group.

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try not to get kicked out . . .

Extradition is the surrender by Canada to American authorities of a person who has been convicted or accused of committing certain crimes within the U.S.

The crimes which permit extradition to the U.S. are listed in seven extradition treaties between Canada and the U.S., all of them currently valid. You can be extradited for these crimes only. Twenty-two crimes are listed, and offenses connected with the Selective Service laws are not among them.

Crimes may be listed in the extradition treaties only if they are crimes in both countries. And — to clear up one popular misunderstanding — it should be noted that not all such crimes are listed. Selective Service offenses will not be written into the treaties in the foreseeable future.

An extradited person can only be tried for the crime stated in the request for extradition. U.S. authorities cannot lay charges against an American resident in Canada for, say, burglary (an extraditable offense), then try him for infractions of the draft laws.

Relevant excerpts from the extradition treaties have been reprinted in Chapter 42.

. . . or sent back

Deportation is the procedure by which the Canadian governmen expels a person from Canada, usually to the country of his origin.

Any non-citizen, except a landed immigrant who has been i Canada for five years, can be deported for membership in a pro hibited class at the time of his entry or if he has since become a mem ber of such a class, or if he gained entry by fraudulent or improp means, including lying on any application form.

A visitor or student may also be deported for violation of th terms of his entry permit.

These points are worth noting:

1.) A warrant in the U.S. for a non-extraditable offense is no grounds for deportation.

2.) A landed immigrant who has been resident in Canada fo five years but has not become a citizen is said to have acquire "domicile." A person with domicile can be deported only if he found to be a member of a subversive organization or engages i subversive activities; he has been convicted of an offense involvin disloyalty to the Queen; he has — outside Canada — engaged in a tivities detrimental to the security of Canada; or he has bee convicted of certain offenses under the Narcotic Control Act, whic defines marijuana as a drug.

3.) A Canadian citizen, even a naturalized citizen, cannot deported. At a deportation hearing the person being deported h right to legal counsel. The decision can be appealed to an App Board, and its decision may be reviewed by the Minister of Imm tion. See the Immigration Appeal Board Act (1967).

A person about to be deported generally has the opportunity leave voluntarily for another country.

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There are few areas in which an individual's rights are more blatantly infringed than deportation proceedings. If you have trouble with Immigration, insist on getting a lawyer. A phone call to any of the anti-draft groups will get you one.

SIXTEEN / PROHIBITED CLASSES

these can't try at all.

People who fall into the following classes are prohibited from immigrating to Canada. Landed immigrants can be deported if they ever fall into one of these classes during their first five years in Canada. Naturalized Canadian citizens cannot be deported but can lose citizenship if obtained by misrepresentation.

1.) *Political subversives.* People who have been associated with organizations subversive to democratic government or persons "concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in or advocate subversion" are prohibited. So are "persons concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in espionage, sabotage or any other subversive activity directed against Canada or detrimental to the security of Canada." This does not necessarily mean Communists; the Party is legal, and conducts door-to-door campaigns here. Of course, an individual immigration officer might not be as objective as the law. But there is no reason to believe that anyone connected with American student radicalism would be refused on these grounds.

2.) *Drug users.* "Persons who are engaged or are suspected on reasonable grounds of being likely to engage in any unlawful giving, using (etc.) in any substance that is a drug within the meaning of the Narcotic Control Act, or persons who at any time have been so engaged" are prohibited. In other words, an applicant can be kept out (or kicked out) if an immigration officer even suspects him of using narcotics, including marijuana. Exceptions can be made if five years have passed since one was engaged in anything to do with drugs.

3.) *Criminal offenders.* "Persons who have been convicted or admit having committed any crime involving moral turpitude

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will not be admitted. The term "moral turpitude" is not defined, but one would suspect that it would involve any major crimes (U.S. felonies) but not misdemeanors or their Canadian equivalents. Of course, not all felonies would be crimes of moral turpitude, but one would almost certainly be prohibited with a felony conviction on the record.

There is a possibility that admission may be granted despite such a conviction if the applicant was convicted when he was under 21, and two years have passed since the completion of his sentence, or if the applicant is 21 or over, and five years have passed since the completion of his sentence.

In some U.S. jurisdictions a person can petition the authorities to have his records erased. Anyone with convictions which have not been erased should have his court records with him when making application.

4.) *Others.* The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits immigration by prostitutes, homosexuals, mentally or physically defective individuals, chronic alcoholics, and persons "who are. . .or are likely to become public charges." This last consideration is extremely important.

With some exceptions, it seems unlikely that anyone would both be acceptable to the army and fall into a prohibited class. Anyone intending to immigrate who feels he may fall into one of these classes should check his situation with a Canadian group.

you'll be free to travel . . .

Obtaining landed immigrant status is not illegal in itself and the landed immigrant who has not committed a draft offense is free to visit the U.S. — or to return there for good. However, Selective Service laws require that you obtain permission to immigrate from your draft board, and few draft resisters bother. It is possible (but in practice, not *yet* probable) that an American whose intent to avoid induction is known will be prosecuted for failure to obtain permission to immigrate (five years) or for failure to keep his board informed of his address (five years).

Americans who remain in Canada beyond their induction dates will be prosecuted. And it is foolish for draft-delinquent Americans to expect that they will ever be able to return to the U.S. legally. After you fail to report the FBI may attempt (through the RCMP) to verify whether you intend to reside in Canada permanently. If you do, the investigation will be ended and a warrant issued. If you do not, the investigation may be continued – and a warrant issued. The United States has never granted amnesty to any of its war or draft exiles and there is no reason to believe that now will be any different.

Americans who obtain Canadian citizenship will be allowed to carry Canadian passports. Canadian passports will permit draft r sisters to travel anywhere in the world, including countries "o limits" to Americans. Some of the better U.S. reporters have becon Canadian citizens because of this added freedom. But it should l noted that a landed immigrant who has not yet received his Canadi citizenship cannot carry a Canadian passport and should obtain an American passport if he hopes to travel ou[illegible]nada during his fir

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five years. Landed immigrants from the U.S. are technically still citizens of the U.S. and it is perfectly acceptable for them to travel on a U.S. passport. Many do. The U.S. passport expires in three years but it is easily renewable anywhere.

A United States citizen is not required to have a passport for travel to Canada or to Central or South America (except Cuba). A number of countries in this area, however, do require a visa. If you require a passport, State and Federal Clerks of Court are authorized to accept passport applications, as well as the Passport Agencies in Bos[redacted], Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D.C. United States passports are not valid for travel to Cuba and "those portions of China, Korea, and Viet Nam under Communist control."

American draft offenders apparently can be extradited to the U.S. from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. (See U.S. Statutes, Volume 49, Page 3111. Some of the original signers have dropped out.) The Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors is just about sure that draft resisters cannot be extradited from any other country for draft offenses, although they have not yet checked every extradition treaty. If you are planning to travel extensively abroad, make sure to cover your tracks by checking with them first.

It does not appear that young Americans are eligible for either the [redacted]nadian Certificate of Identity (a "stateless person's passport") or the Nansen Passport (issued by the U.N.). As a matter of policy, Canadian Certificates of Identity are not issued to Americans who have renounced citizenship, but only to persons who have lost citizenship involuntarily. They would certainly not be issued to someone who was still an American citizen. A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision has eliminated involuntary loss of U.S. citizenship. Thus travel on a Certificate of Identity is impossible.

Travel on the Nansen or U.N. passport is hopeless for the present. An inquiry to Geneva by the Canadian Friends Service Committee brought this response:

> The Nansen passport . . . is granted to persons recognized as refugees, i.e., those who have left their own country and do not wish to return to it "through well-grounded fear of persecution on racial, religious or political grounds." . . . I am afraid I very much doubt whether the High Commissioner's office in Canada would be prepared to recognize U.S. citizens who object to the Viet Nam war as eligible for refugee status. Do they, in fact, have "well-grounded fear of persecution" within the legal definition of this term? They may claim that they do, but I fear that the claim would be difficult to substantiate. In view of the generally-held opinion that the regime in the United States is as liberal as anyone could wish, I am afraid that dissatisfaction with a specific aspect of one's government's policy does not, of itself, constitute persecution.

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. . . and maybe you can go back . . .

Renouncing U.S. citizenship is not a requirement for landed immigrant status. But if an American immigrant renounces before being drafted it is possible that his draft board will reclassify him IV-C. Class IV-C contains non-resident aliens who are registered with the Selective Service system but cannot currently be drafted.

If an American renounces before he violates Selective Service law, he may be able to return to the U.S. after he becomes a Canadian citizen — whether or not he was reclassified IV-C.

For further information, write the Vancouver Committee for their special mimeographed pamphlet on renunciation. All such information is too tentative to include here."

. . . but plans are staying.

Recent amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act have changed the requirements for Canadian citizenship. These are the new requirements:

1.) The applicant must have been admitted to Canada as a "landed immigrant."

2.) He must have resided in Canada five of the eight years immediately preceding his application for citizenship. The five years need not be continuous. Visitors and students living in Canada before obtaining immigrant status may count half of each full year in Canada before obtaining immigrant status towards the residence qualification. The wife of a Canadian citizen needs only one year's residence in Canada.

3.) The applicant must have resided in Canada for 12 of the 1 months immediately preceding his application.

4.) He must be at least 21 or the spouse of and residing i Canada with a Canadian citizen.

5.) He must be of good character and not under an order o deportation.

6.) He must have an adequate knowledge of English or Frenc unless he is the spouse, widow or widower of a Canadian citizer

7.) He must have an "adequate knowledge of the responsibi ities and privileges of Canadian citizenship."

8.) He must intend to have his place of domicile permaner in Canada.

9.) He must intend to comply with the Oath of Allegiar I, *John Doe*, swear that I will be faithful and bear tr

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allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her Heirs and Successors, according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

So help me God.

These steps lead to citizenship:

1.) An applicant must apply on his own behalf.

2.) Applications should be filed with a Court. Special Courts of citizenship are in all the major cities.

If an applicant does not live within the jurisdiction of one of these Courts, he may file with the nearest provincial court. If he lives more than 50 miles from a court, he may mail his application to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship in Ottawa, who will file it with the appropriate Court.

3.) An application filed with a Court must be posted for three months before it can be heard by the Court. Applications may be filed three months before the five-year period of residence elapses.

4.) An applicant must appear personally for examination before the Court.

5.) If his application is approved by the Court and the Secretary of State, he will be called before the Court to take the Oath of Allegiance, make a declaration of renunciation of his previous nationality in writing and be presented with his certificate of citizenship.

A minor child does not automatically become a Canadian with the grant of citizenship to his parents. After one parent becomes a citizen the father may apply on behalf of his minor children.

there's a little red tape involved . . .

Americans can bring in or send up their possessions duty-free. There are customs houses at the border and within Canada. Duty-free possessions cannot be sold for 12 months.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE. The money system in Canada, as in the United States, is based on dollars and cents. But at the present rate of exchange, immigrants from the U.S. receive a 7% bonus when they convert their funds.

Immigrants are urged to exchange their funds at a bank, where they will receive the prevailing premium. Stores in Canada may give a lower rate of exchange.

POSTAL RATES. Canadian postage stamps must be used on all mail posted in Canada. Rates are the same as in the U.S. Parcels posted in Canada for delivery to the U.S. must have a simple customs declaration attached.

BAGGAGE. The wearing apparel and "settler's effects" in use by the immigrant are admitted free of duty. Up to 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes, two pounds of tobacco and 40 ounces of alcoholic beverages, per adult, may be included. This does not apply to articles intended for other persons or for sale.

FURNITURE. An immigrant, or any person who obtains a residence in Canada, may bring in his household furniture and effects duty free. If brought in for temporary use, a deposit equal to the du and taxes thereon may be required, and is refundable if the items reported out within six months.

GIFTS. Gifts, excluding tobacco and alcoholic beverages, n be allowed free entry if the total value of the gifts for any on

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recipient does not exceed $10.

FIREARMS. An immigrant (or visitor or student) does not need a federal permit to possess rifles, shotguns or fishing tackle in Canada. Admission of equipment, however, does not give the right to hunt or fish. Hunting and fishing are governed by provincial laws and licenses are required for each province. Regulations may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario.

Fifty rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty free. Revolvers, pistols and fully automatic firearms are prohibited.

VEHICLES. The entry of automobiles and trailers into Canada is a quick routine matter without payment of any duty or fee. Travellers Vehicles permits, good for up to six months, will be issued to visitors. Immigrants will not need permits. Motor Vehicle Registration forms, and copies of any rental contracts, are required.

Driver's licenses from any State are valid in Canada. An immigrant is expected to obtain a Canadian driver's license within 90 days. The driver's test is similar on all counts to State tests. Driver's handbooks are issued free by provincial departments of transport, and should be pored over; the laws are slightly different in Canada.

Unless an immigrant has the Registration forms to his car, it will have to be returned within the week.

CAR INSURANCE. United States motorists, for their own protection, may obtain from their insuring company a Canadian Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. Possession of this Card indicates that the insurance company has agreed to abide by the minimum limits of Financial Responsibility prevailing in Canada.

An immigrant should find out if insurance is required in the province he is settling in. He will not be required to take out provincial insurance for some months.

FOOD AND GAS. Goods for consumption such as food and gasoline are dutiable, but "reasonable quantities" are granted free entry; for example, two days' food (per person) and gasoline up to the normal tank capacity of the vehicle. Motorists are reminded that the Imperial gallon is one-fifth larger than the U.S. gallon -- which means fewer gallons are required to fill a tank in Canada, and gas is

really not as expensive as it looks.

MEATS. Importation of uncertified meat shipments, weighing not more than 20 pounds, will be permitted provided the importer gives verbal assurance to customs that the meat is for his own personal use, and not for distribution or sale.

DOGS. Hunting and pet dogs may be brought in free of duty. Dogs must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian of Canada or the U.S. certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding 12 months.

CATS. There are no restrictions on the admission of cats into Canada.

OTHER PETS. Canaries and finches, other cage birds, monkeys, skunks, hamsters, guinea pigs etc. are given entry into Canada without restrictions. Birds of the parrot family (parrots, love birds, budgies etc.), not exceeding two in number and accompanied by the owner, may be admitted if found healthy and the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family and have been in his possession for 90 days immediately preceding importation.

PLANTS. Immigrants may not bring in plants or certain plant material except in accordance with regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. Immigrants with plants are advised to write in advance to the Director, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EXPORT MOVEMENT. U.S. residents (including landed immigrants) returning from Canada may take back, once every 31 days, merchandise for personal or household use to the value of $100, free of United States duty and tax, providing they have remained in Canada 48 hours.

VISITING CANADA FOR LESS THAN 48 HOURS. Residents of the United States (including landed immigrants) visiting Canada for less than 48 hours may take back for personal use merchandise to fair retail value of $10 free of U.S. duty and tax.

GIFTS. "Bona fide" gifts of articles other than alcoholic beverages or tobacco sent to a person in the United States will be valued at their retail value and will pass free of duty provided

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aggregate value of such articles received by one person on one day does not exceed $10.

United States residents cannot bring into the U.S. certain goods of Cuban origin including Cuban cigars.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. Inquiries concerning admission of anything not covered here should be sent to the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

. . . but plenty of people can help you . . .

I. REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS OF IMMIGRATION

Americans who wish to apply by mail should write to the Department in the region of their intended destination. If you are thinking of settling outside these cities, you can get a complete list of immigration offices by writing to any Canadian consulate.

FOR THE MARITIMES: P.O. Box 129, Halifax, Nova Scotia
FOR QUEBEC: 305 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal
FOR ONTARIO: 480 University Avenue, Toronto
FOR THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: 83 Maple Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba
FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON: Foot of Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, British Columbia

II. CONSULATES

Canadian consulates are in the following U.S. cities (starred have Immigration Department personnel on their staffs):

Boston: 500 Boylston Street, (617) 262-3760
* Chicago: 310 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 2000, (312) 427-7926
Cleveland: Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, (216) 861-1660
* Denver: 1575 Sherman Street, Suite 600, (303) 534-51
Detroit: 1920 First Federal Building, 1001 Woodward Aven (313) WO 5-2811
* Los Angeles: 510 West Sixth Street, Room 632, (4

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622-2233
New Orleans: International Trade Mart, Suite 2110, 2 Canal Street, (504) 525-2136
* New York: 680 Fifth Avenue, (212) JU 6-2400
Philadelphia: 3 Penn Center Plaza, (215) LO 3-5838
* San Francisco: 333 Montgomery Street, Sixth Floor, (415) YU 1-2670
Seattle: 1308 Tower Building, Seventh Avenue and Olive Way, (206) MU 2-3515
Washington, D.C. (Embassy): 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., (202) DE 2-1011

III. TRAVEL BUREAUS

Canadian Government Travel Bureaus are in the following U.S. cities:

Boston, Massachusetts	New Orleans, Louisiana
Chicago, Illinois	New York, New York
Cleveland, Ohio	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Denver, Colorado	Rochester, New York
Detroit, Michigan	San Francisco, California
Los Angeles, California	Seattle, Washington
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Washington, D.C.

. . . the writing . . .

Following are some pamphlets, etc. on Canada and other draf alternatives. Americans who have not firmly decided on Canad should make sure to look into some of this.

CANADA

American Draft Exiles, by Robert Akakia. The House of Anan Press, 671 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario. Available March 1 1968. $5.00; enclose 50 cents for postage. Draft exiles in Canada a seen by a philosopher and social critic. See Mr. Akakia's chapter o "current resisters" (Chapter 38).

Canada: 1867-1967. The Queen's Printer, Ottawa. $2.00; en close 50 cents for postage. Magnificent 300-page book on Canadia life and lore – in color.

Canada Counsellor's Packet. Toronto Anti-Draft Programme 2279 Yonge Street, Suite 15, Toronto 12, Ontario. $5.00; postag prepaid. Includes the Immigration Act and Regulations, Marchand' speech on the new Regulations, the Citizenship Act, pamphlets o employment opportunities, special memos and descriptive materials

"Draft-Age Dilemma," by Olive Skene Johnson. *McCall Magazine.* August, 1967. Best popular survey of new Canadians.

Draft-Dodger! A full-length LP by Todd Records, 62 Lake Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario. $4.95; postage prepaid; Ontario resi add 5% sales tax. Eight draft resisters talk about why they came how they find it.

"Emigration to Canada: Legal Notes for Draft Age M... Central Commit'ee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO), 2016 Wa...

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Street, Philadelphia 19103. Free. Emigration and American law.

Ontario '67. Special Projects and Planning Branch, Department of Economics and Development, 950 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ontario. $1.00; enclose 50 cents for postage. Handsome collection of articles on Ontario by leading Canadian writers.

"Toronto, The Exciting City." The Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Commission, 11 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. Free. Pictures mostly; will assure you that Toronto is not a hick town.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, has many descriptive pamphlets; you could also write the provincial travel bureau in any provincial capitol. Most cities have a Chamber of Commerce and many also maintain Tourist Information offices. Street addresses are not required for mail addressed to these offices.

OTHER DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

Co Counsellor's Packet. CCCO. $2.50. Includes CO Handbook and many important memos.

Draft Resistance Information Kit. Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR). Box 271, Nyack, New York 10960. 50 cents. Includes articles, sample CO literature and sample anti-draft flyers.

"Handbook for Conscientious Objectors." CCCO. $1.00. A must for every CO.

"It's Your Choice." FOR. Free. The draft and conscientious objection.

"The Non-Cooperator and the Draft." FOR. 5 cents. Why and hows of total non-cooperation.

"Our Fight is Here." Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612. 10 cents. Essays on draft resistance.

"Resistance to the Draft," by Stewart Meacham. FOR. 10 cents. Analysis of reasons for refusing military service.

"Up Tight With The Draft?" War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York 10038. 10 cents. Survey of draft alternatives from a pacifist perspective.

TWENTY–THREE / CANADIAN ANTI–DRAFT GROUPS

. . . in canada . .

Currently there are 23 anti-draft contacts in Canada. Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal are the best equipped to handle requests for information that is not in this pamphlet. Most are equipped to help draft resisters immigrate and all can help draft resisters settle down.

ALBERTA

Calgary Committee on War Immigrants, Station B, Box 323, Calgary. (403) 243-5037.

Edmonton Committee to Aid American War Resisters, Box 32, University of Alberta, P.O., Edmonton. (403) 439-0478.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors, P.O. Box 4231, Vancouver 9. (604) 738-4612.

Victoria Committee to Aid Draft Resisters, 1814 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria.

MANITOBA

Dan Pentland, 194 Oak Street, Winnipeg 9. (204) 475-685

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton: Nelson Adams c/o SRC Office, Student Centre, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. (506) 454-2428.

Moncton Area: Martha and Peter Kellman, 273 Acadia Avenue, Dieppe. (506) 382-4096.

New Brunswick Committee to Aid American War Objectors, P.O. Box 1355, Sackville.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Committee to Aid American War Objectors, Harvey Road P.O. Box 4174, St. John's.

ONTARIO

Guelph Anti-Draft Programme, 35 Fairview Boulevard, Guelph. (519) 822-4178. (Beginning April, 1968).

Southern Ontario Committee on War Immigrants, 1 Mountain Avenue, Hamilton. (416) 527-2857.

Kitchener–Waterloo: Roy Officer, 215 Winfield Avenue, Waterloo. (519) 745-2475.

London Information Centre for Draft Refugees, (519) 451-6850.

Oshawa Anti-Draft Programme c/o Stuart Roche, 313 French Street, Oshawa. (416) 723-3474, ext. 13.

Ottawa: Mrs. Goldie Josephy, 2141 Rushton Road, Ottawa 13. (613) 728-3942.

Peterborough: Rev. Jim Allman, 581 Howden Avenue, Peterborough. (705) 742-5277.

Port Arthur-Fort William: Lakehead Committee to Aid American War Objectors, 162 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur. (807) 344-8559.

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, 2279 Yonge Street, Suite 15, Toronto 12. (416) 481-0241; night, 537-4660. *American Immigrants Employment Service* c/o Naomi Wall, 921-1926.

Windsor: Information '68, P.O. Box 1233, Windsor. (519) 252-2052.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Teach-In Committee Against the War c/o George Robbins, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. (902) 892-3344.

QUEBEC

Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters, P.O. Box 231, Westmount Station 6, Montreal. (514) 931-3007.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina: Dunc Blewett, 1200 Jubilee Street, Regina. (306) 536-2297.

Saskatoon: John Warnock Jr., Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. (306) 364-6590.

BLACK ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAMME,
AFRO-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD, 1984-A Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.
(416) 487-0888

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. . . and in the U.S. too.

Some draft resisters will try for deferments, or will fight their draft boards as long as they're able. Following are the names and addresses of 100 anti-draft contacts. (Keep in mind that their addresses are not stable.) This is not a complete list, and you are invited to write us and find out which group is closest to you. Most AFSC and SDS groups can give out draft information.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE TORONTO ANTI–DRAFT PROGRAMME

C.J. Hinke, 329 East 12th Street, Apt. 18, New York, New York 10003. (212) 982-1189. *Currently working in the alternatives in draft resistance: Canadian immigration and prison education.*

Joe Taft, 1115 North 6½ Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47807. (317) 235-2168.

GENERAL

American Friends Service Committee, Robert Bird, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. (215) LO 3-9372.

Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, John Reints, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. (215) LO 8-7971. *The best group for CO's.*

C.C.C.O – West, Alex Shvka, 514 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94105. (415) 397-6917.

Draft Resistance Clearing House, Dan Swinney, 107 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. (608) 255-6575.

Fellowship of Reconciliation, Ron Young, Box 271, Nyack, New York 10960. (914) EL 8-4601.

Students for a Democratic Society, Dee Jacobsen, 1608 West Madison Street, Room 206, Chicago, Illinois 60612. (312) 666-3874.

War Resisters League, Joe Kearns, 5 Beekman Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10038. (212) CO 7-4592.

STATE – BY – STATE

ARIZONA / *Jamie Newton,* 5027 West Waite Place, Glen[illegible] 853

Mrs. Alberta Dannells, 2202 East 8th Street, Tucson 85719. (602) 622-8288.

ARKANSAS / *Little Rock Draft Information Center,* Mike Vogler, 512 East Ninth Street Little Rock 72202. (501) FR 5-3544.

CALIFORNIA / *Berkeley Draft Resistance,* Steve Hamilton, 1514 Grant Street, Berkeley (415) 849-4950 or 843-6690. *The major Western group and one of the six "emergency groups.*

Americans for Freedom, Bob Zimmerman, 1964 Vista Del Mar Avenue, Hollywood 90028 (413) 469-5495.

Los Angeles Draft Resistance Union, 1093 North Broxton, Room 238, Los Angeles 90024 (213) 473-6410 or 734-4745.

Oakland Peace and Freedom Center, Jerry Rothstein, 2447 East 14th Street, Oakland 94601. (415) 536-4856.

Ken Dursan, 1819½ F Street, Sacramento 95814. (916) 447-6456.

San Diego Draft Resistance Union, Don Sherman, 5055 University, San Diego 92105. (714 281-8069.

The Resistance, Richard Harison c/o The Hearth, Howard Presbyterian Church, 1321 Cal Street, San Francisco. (415) 626-1910. *A major Christian resistance group.*

Brian King, 581 South 12th Street, San Jose 95112. (408) 287-6098.

Stanford Anti-Draft Union, John Saari, Box 2684, Stanford 94303.

COLORADO / *Bruce Goldberg,* 1077½ Lincoln Place, Boulder 80302. (303) 444-4682

Colorado Resistance, P.O. Box 10453, Denver 80210. (303) 444-4687.

Sam Menor, 512 Polk Street, Pueblo 81005. (303) 544-1328.

CONNECTICUT / *Rev. William Sloane Coffin,* Chaplain, Yale University, New Haven 06511 (203) 562-7658.

New Haven Draft Information Center, 425 College Street, New Haven 06511. (203) 624-6657.

Paul Buhle, Knollwood Acres No. 20, Storrs 06286 (near Hartford).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA / *Washington Draft Resistance Union,* Don Slaughter, 1737 [illegible] Street N.W., Washington 20009. (202) 667-6444.

FLORIDA / *Alan Levin,* Box 13636, University Station, Gainesville 32603. (904) 372-7227

Jacksonville SCLC, Moses Davis, Box 1745, Jacksonville 32201. (904) 353-8933.

Miami Draft Resistance Union, Mike Meiselman, 940 Biarritz, Miami Beach 33141. (305 864-3317.

Tallahassee SDS, Pierre Musson, Box U-4594, Florida State University, Tallahassee 32306.

GEORGIA / *Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence,* Henry Bass, 1014 Piedmont Avenue N.E. Atlanta 30309. (404) 876-2159.

HAWAII / *John D. Olsen,* 2303 Maile Way, Honolulu 96822.

ILLINOIS / *Chicago AFSC,* 401 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 60605. (312) HA 7-25

Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE), Paul O'Brien, 333 West North Avenue, Ch 60610. (312) 664-6895; night, 493-8085. *One of the six "emergency" groups.*

Joe Tuchinsky, 5135 South University Avenue, Chicago 60615. (312) 643-8944.

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Champaign-Urbana Draft Resistance Union, Steve Schmidt, 1209 West Oregon Street, Urbana 61801. (217) 344-4483.

INDIANA / *Indiana Anti-Draft Union.* Janet White, 315 East Smith Avenue, Bloomington 47401. (812) 332-4569.

Purdue Peace Union, Mike Brand, 212-213 Arnold Drive West, Lafayette 47906. (317) 439-3611.

IOWA / *Iowa State "We Won't Go,"* Don Siano c/o Physics Department, Iowa State University, Ames 50010. (515) 292-1168.

North Central AFSC, Leonard Tinker, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50312. (515) 274-0453.

Iowa City Draft Resistance Union, Ross Peterson, 219 East Bloomington Street, Apt. 5, Iowa City 52240. (319) 338-6185.

KANSAS / *David Leonard,* 1137 Vermont Street, Lawrence 66044.

KENTUCKY / *Roger Wook,* 1130 Bardstown Road, Louisville 40204.

LOUISIANA / *New Orleans Draft Resisters,* Bob Head, 710 Ursuline Street, New Orleans 70016: (504) 523-4580.

MAINE / *Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Goodman,* Temple 04984 (between Augusta and Bangor). (207) 778-4031.

MARYLAND / *Allen Brick,* 319 East 25th Street, Baltimore 21218.

MASSACHUSETTS / *New England Resistance* c/o Neil Robertson, 1 Eldora Street, Roxbury (Boston) 02120. (617) 566-3719 or 868-7600, ext. 3945; night, 547-1979. *The major Eastern group and one of the six "emergency" groups.*

Boston Draft Resistance Group, Mike Ferber, 102 Columbia Street, Cambridge 02139. (617) 547-7919.

Resist, Noam Chomsky c/o Department of Linguistics, M.I.T., Cambridge 02139. (617) 862-6160.

Draft Information Centre, 65½ Main Street, Worcester 01608. (617) 755-8170.

MICHIGAN / *Michigan Area AFSC,* Steve Edmunds, 1222 Woodlawn Avenue, Ann Arbor 48104. (313) 665-3169.

The Resistance, Michael Badamo, Guild House, 702 Monroe Street, Ann Arbor 4810[illegible] (313) 769-6122.

Detroit Draft Resistance Union, David Wheeler, 1172 Hancock Street, Apt. 35, Detroit 48201. (313) 831-6869.

Edward Lessin, 223½ Beal Street, East Lansing 48823. (517) 537-2259.

Owen Akers, Kanley Chapel, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo. (616) 345-3983.

MINNESOTA / *Twin Cities Draft Information Center,* David Gutknecht, 1905 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis 55404. (612) 333-8471.

Alvin Currier, Student Union 213, Macalester College, St. Paul 55101. (612) 647-6296.

MISSISSIPPI / *Freedom Information Service,* Dave Doggett, Box 120, Tougaloo 39174. (601) 352-9788.

MISSOURI / *Kansas City Resisters Union,* T.E. Jepson, 409 East 54th Street, Kansas City 64110. (816) DE 3-4408.

The St. Louis Draft Resistance, Richard Freer, 5843 Cabanne, Suite E, St. Louis 63112. (314) 725-8642.

Washington University SDS, Suzy Chapple, Box 4685, St. Louis. (314) VO 4-0100, ext. 2413.

NEBRASKA / *George Spangler,* 633 South 14th Street, Lincoln 68508.

NEW HAMPSHIRE / *New Hampshire Committee for Peace in Vietnam,* Fredrick Putnam, Lyme 03768. (603) 795-2206.

NEW JERSEY / *AFSC–SANE Draft Counselling Service,* 7 Park Street, Montclair 07042.

Princeton Draft Resister's Union, Doug Seaton, 48 University Place, Princeton 08540. (609) 452-7456.

NEW YORK / *Mrs. Daniel DeSole,* Humanities 372, State University of New York, Albany 12203. (518) 438-4643.

Buffalo Resistance, Bruce Boyer, 945 West Ferry Street, Buffalo 14208. (716) 886-6580.

Ithaca Selective Service Information Center, 306 North Aurora Street, Ithaca 14850. (607) 273-1932.

AFSC Draft Project, Mark Lyons, 15 Rutherford Place, New York 10003. (212) 777-4600.

New York Resistance, Lenny Brody, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York 10038. (212) RE 2-4272. *One of the six "emergency" groups and among the most militant.*

Selective Service Counselling Programme, Robert Price, 202 Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027. (212) 280-1754.

Student Mobilization Committee, Gloria Ross, 17 East 17th Street, 4th Floor, New York 10003. (212) 255-1076.

Support-in-Action, C.J. Hinke, 224 West Fourth Street, New York 10014. (212) AL 5-1344.

Carl Baker, 997 Exchange Street, Rochester 14608. (716) 266-3090.

Stony Brook SDS, Leonard Shames, Dorm JN, Box 251, Stony Brook 11590. (516) 454-6328.

Owen Densmore, Department of Physics, Syracuse University, 102 Steele Hall, Syracuse 13210. (315) 472-1101.

NORTH CAROLINA / *Robert Eaton,* 452 Craige Street, Chapel Hill 27514. (919) 933-3566.

NORTH DAKOTA / *G. Dean Zimmerman,* 209 Fourth Street S.E. Valley City 58072.

OHIO / *Cincinnati Draft Resistance Union,* Bill Burge, 2323 Wheeler Street, Cincinnati 45219. (513) 421-9158.

Peacemakers, Dan Bromley, 10208 Sylvan Avenue, Cincinnati 45241. (513) 771-6485. *Marked pacifist orientation.*

Cleveland Draft Resistance Union, Tim Hall, 10616 Euclid Avenue, Room 317, Cleveland 44106. (216) 721-1869.

Ohio State Draft Resistance Union, Jim Buckley, 2299 Neil Avenue, Columbus 43201. (614) 291-3937.

Jim Custer, 631 Baldwin Place, Toledo 43610. (410) 241-6859.

Ohio Resistance, Mark Nelson, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. (513) 767-7[illegible] *One of the six "emergency" groups.*

OKLAHOMA / *Norman Draft Resistance Union,* Joe Bateman, 530 West Eufaula Ave, Norman 73069. (405) JE 6-8125.

OREGON / *Portland Draft Resistance Union,* Roger Lippman, 3203 S.E. Woodstock Boulevard, Portland 97202.

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ENNSYLVANIA / *Mr. and Mrs. Rick Allegeier,* 1709 State Street, Erie 16501.

hiladelphia Anti-Draft Union, Bob Domurowski, 1515 South Street, Philadelphia 19146. 215) KI 6-6535.

eace and Freedom Center, 5899 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh 15232. (412) 362-9000.

enn State Freedom Union, Jim Grant, P.O. Box 923, State College 16801.

HODE ISLAND / *Suzanne Simon,* 59 Helsey Street, Providence 02906. (401) 751-6818.

ENNESSEE / *Southern Student Organizing Committee,* 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville 7212. (615) 291-3537.

EXAS / *Bill Langley,* 1709 San Jacinto, Apt. 210, Austin 78705. (512) 477-2264.

Robert Foley, 3500 Granada Avenue, Apt. 5, Dallas 75205.

Houston SDS, Doug Bernhardt, 4141 Elgin Street, King Apartments, Houston 77004. (713) 748-604[redacted]

VIRGIN[redacted] *Dennis R. Ciesielski,* 1318 West 40th Street, Norfolk 23508.

Wylie Campbell Jr., 10 West Graham Road, Richmond 23222. (703) 648-5761.

WASHINGTON / *Seattle Draft Resistance Union,* Mike Rubicz, 104 21st Avenue, Seattle 98122. (206) EA 9-2495.

Tacoma Draft Resistance, 2906 North 25th Street, Tacoma 98406.

WISCONSIN / *Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union,* Joe Chandler, 107 State Street, Madison 53703. (608) 255-6575. *The major Midwestern group.*

Milwaukee Draft Resistance Union, Jess Kleinert, 1012 North Third Street, Suite 210, Milwaukee 53203. (414) 273-6316.

LAWYERS

Ken Cloke, National Lawyers Guild, 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York 10038. (212) CO 7-4592.

William G. Smith, Margolis and McTernan, 3175 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California 90005. (413) DU 5-6111.

EUROPE

We Won't Go c/o The Stop It Committee, 8 Rosslyn Hill, London N.W. 3, England.

U.S. Ca[redacted]gn, Postfach 65, West Berlin 12, West Germany.

let us hear from you.

Now that you have read Part One carefully, you may have question or you may want more specific advice on how to proceed. *You chances of obtaining immigrant status will improve if you write a Canadian anti-draft programme and include the following:*

1.) Your draft status, and if and when you anticipate a chang in status;

2.) When you would be coming to Canada, where you hope t apply, and what means of transportation you would be using;

3.) How much money you would be bringing – and how many debts;

4.) Whether you think you might fall into a prohibited clas (give the particulars);

5.) Whether you have had any dealings with the Canadia Immigration Department (give the particulars).

A Canadian anti-draft programme can tell you approximatel how you would fare in terms of units, and recommend a course c courses of action, if you would include:

(a) your age;
(b) your intended occupation;
(c) your work background;
(d) your education and any occupational training;
(e) your intended destination;
(f) any relatives in Canada (and where they are);
(g) the quality of your French.

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PART TWO- CANADA

I have been asserted to be wrong today . . .
I say my heart will never abandon the idea
of having a new island in the North.

– Louis Riel, Canadian rebel

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yes, john, there is a canada.

I

Americans who know something of the history of their own country will find both similarities and contrasts when they turn to examine the history of the country to the north. Canada's history goes as far back as American history, to the days of exploration and of first European settlement in the 16th and 17th centuries. There is the long period of colonial beginnings combined with an extensive experience in local self-government, before full national independence is attained. In each case states or provinces join together to form a federal union, and that union extends its authority across the continent to reach the Pacific Ocean. In each country the primary condition of national development is the growth and improvement of transportation and other communications facilities. Each country has a system of government based on representative institutions, regular elections contested by competing political parties, and with free speech and a free press. Finally, each country has faced the actual or threatened secession of one or more states or provinces, with the danger that the federal union would not survive.

But an American would also note numerous contrasts between Canadian and American history. Although Canada occupies even more of the geography of North America than does the United States, it has only one-tenth of the latter's population, and this disparity has generally been true throughout their histories. Moreover, Canada attained national independence by means of a gradual and peaceful process in contrast to the violent struggle which we remember as the War for American Independence. (Canada's first English-speaking population of any size consisted of refugees from that struggle – the Tories or Loyalists.) Thirdly, despite immigration from dozens of sources, the United States has developed as a predominantly English-speaking country, but in Canada one province – Quebec – has been predominantly French-speaking since about 1600 while the other provinces are predominantly English-speaking. Fourthly, the United States, through a policy successfully combining diplomacy and war, has become the dominant country in the western hemisphere and one of the world's super-powers while Canada's domestic history has been relatively unmarked by resort to arms and its role in the world has been, and is today, a relatively modest one. Finally, Americans have often thought that their country stood for something special in the world – a beacon of freedom, a haven for the oppressed, an experiment in republican government of a

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people, by the people, for the people! Canadians have usually been poor at coining phrases and they have never felt that they had a mission, a manifest destiny or a rendezvous with destiny.

II

Two themes deserve special emphasis: relations between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, and relations between Canada and the United States.

When New France fell to British arms in 1760, there were about 60,000 settlers along the St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Montreal, and with trifling exceptions all of them were French-speaking Roman Catholics. In the interests of peace and stability, the British conquerors did not disturb the institutions and customs which they found among the French Canadians, although they hoped and expected that the latter would eventually lose their language and religion. But such a change could occur only if there were a large influx of English-speaking settlers, and the latter did not occur. Years went by, and many French Canadians, especially in rural areas, never heard a word of English. Moreover, much of the population became increasingly self-conscious or nationalist in outlook, when it became clear that the British imperial authority did not intend to allow French Canadians to secure full control of their provincial government, executive and judicial as well as legislative. The upshot was the most considerable domestic insurrection in Canadian history, the Rebellion of 1837.

After 1837 there was a brief attempt to exclude French Canadians from participation in government, but it failed. Within ten years French Canadians were again politically active, but it soon became clear that they could not easily work in close political harmony with English-speaking Canadians. Government became deadlocked in the wrangles between the two groups. A way out was found in the Confederation of 1867, by which matters relating to education and religion — and property and civil rights generally — were assigned to the provinces, while the new federal government was to look after questions of common or general concern, particularly in the economic realm. The use of the French language was to be legal in the federal parliament and courts, and in the legislature and courts of Quebec, and the rights of the English-speaking minority in Quebec was also guaranteed.

Just as the expansion of the United States brought the slavery issue to a head in the 1840's and 1850's, so the expansion of Canada into the west and the participation of Canada in overseas wars led to dissension and controversy between the two language groups. Before 1914 French Canadians in the west were heavily outnumbered by English-speaking settlers and by immigrants from Europe. By this time earlier guarantees for the use of the French language in the West had been swept aside, and French Canadians became convinced that the use of their language was being restricted outside the "ghetto" or "reservation" of Quebec.

Moreover, from 1899 onward, the two groups were at loggerheads regarding overseas wars. Canada's participation in the Boer War, and above all, the imposition of conscription in the First and Second World Wars, appeared to French Canadians as brutal attempts by a majority to coerce a minority. To a considerable extent, French Canadians withdrew into a defensive shell, grimly determined to protect their language, their customs and institutions.

In recent years, and especially since 1960, French Canadians have begun to come out of this shell, to renovate their institutions, and to participate more fully in the modern, industrial world. But they are no less determined than before to preserve their language against pressures, either from English-speaking Canada or from the United States.

III

Today Canada and the United States are friendly neighbors in North America, sharing the famous "4000 miles of undefended border" and looking back to 150 years of peaceful relations. It is nevertheless a fact that a large part of Canadian history has to do with hostility, apprehension and suspicion directed toward the United States. It has sometimes seemed that the only thing holding Canadians together was a common dislike of the United States.

In the realm of war and diplomacy, the record of hostility goes back to the earliest time when French and English colonists burned each other's houses or egged on the Indians to do the work for them. American independence was preceded by an invasion of Canada in 1775-76. The War of 1812 saw several further attempts to invade and conquer Canada. At the end of the 1830's and during and after the American Civil War of the 1860's the border was the scene of tension and there was frequent talk of war. Canadians feared American Manifest Destiny, and maintained close ties with Great Britain as a form of protection. Until the end of the 1860's, the border was fortified and patrolled, not undefended. Since that time, the United States has been too powerful to make it feasible for Canada to rely on military defense, and in any event it was not in the interest of the United States to undertake a military invasion. But Canadians continued to worry about American pressures of various kinds.

In economic affairs Canadian national policy was based on a protective tariff, to keep out American manufactured goods and to build up Canadian secondary industries. It was hoped that an east-west economy would arise, in which trade with the United States would be kept to a minimum. But the protective tariff boomeranged. American companies built branch plants in Canada, and since the 1920's American investment in Canada has steadily grown. What to do about American financial control of the Canadian economy has become a leading issue in Canadian public life. The two economies are now so closely meshed that Canada cannot avoid association (some call it "complicity") with American enterprises such as the Vietnam war without bringing on mass unemployment. A further source of frustration is the fact that the Canadian standard of living has as a rule been about 25 per cent below the American: the only way to catch up is to sell finished goods in the rich American market — and that means "complicity".

Finally Canadians have traditionally feared cultural and social pressures from the United States. As long as the ties with Britain were close, Canadians could with limited success — to combat these pressures by looking to British models with respect to education, literature and entertainment, and patriotism and loyalty. But to Canadians such an attitude seemed to be immature or colonial, and it has nearly disappeared in the last generation. It is, however, not so easy to know what to put in its

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The problem has been sharpened by the enormous expansion of the mass media, especially television. The invasion is more peaceful than those of 1775 or 1812, but it may also prove to be more successful.

it has politics . . .

by HEATHER DEAN who is . . . Heather Dean

I. INSTITUTIONS

The Canadian constitution, written in 1867, was concerned with two major problems: how to avoid anything like the American civil war and what to do about the French. The constitution was designed to give the Federal government much more power than its American counterpart; the provinces were given minor responsibilities like education and social welfare, and minor revenue sources like income taxes. Obviously, the course of history has caused a few changes unforeseen by Canada's founding fathers. The Federal government has rectified one error by borrowing the right to tax income during World War II and refusing to give it back, but in general the provinces have as much autonomy as they have money to take advantage of.

Provincial and federal politics are very separate. The political parties have independent organizations and provinces frequently vote solidly for one party in provincial elections and solidly for a different party federally.

"What to do about the French" is still with us. After conquering the French, our British forbears confidently expected that they would be assimilated in a few years. However the French did not disappear and English Canadians are still sputtering with indignation. The French in Canada have been almost an internal colony, taxed and legislated by a non-French government, their businesses and resources owned and managed by non-French. The Quebec government was traditionally corrupt, inefficient, repressive and serviced English Canadian rather than French Canadian interests.

The most exciting thing happening in Canada has been "the Quiet Revolution" in Quebec over the last ten years. The new Liberal government in Quebec has at l[east] honest a claim to the title "social democratic" as does the NDP, and is responding [to] more dynamic social forces. Intellectual life, the arts, minority politics have al[l] transformed in Quebec, and if they do not gain freedom within Canada's existing po[litical] structures there is a real possibility of Quebec separating from Canada.

English Canadians argue that individually English and French Canada can no[t] the encroachments of the United States. The Quebecois retort that they haven't n[oticed] any "Anglo's" resisting terribly hard lately, and that, far from helping them res[ist] U.S., the English are dragging them down the drain.

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Quebec is where it's happening, but the Quiet Revolution is fiercely nationalistic and an American couldn't make it there without impeccable (and non-Parisian) French and a great deal of cultural humility.

* * * * *

The federal government is composed of the House of Commons and the Senate. The Senate serves two functions: its appointees can be drawn from out-of-the-way areas and politically unrepresented groups (women, Indians, etc.) thus lending an impression of balance to the government; and it provides a generous retirement pension for party workhorses or people who need buying off. It need not be mentioned again.

The House of Commons, as the name suggests, represents an invasion of government by the British lower classes. Canadian school kids study the several centuries of erosion of the power of the crown and aristocracy by the British bourgeoisie (peasant and working class representation was a late invention — the Commons weren't meant to be *that* common). Since the crucial issue of political power for several centuries was control of taxes ("no taxation without representation" was a *14th century* slogan) they get some grounding in the concrete determinants of power. But not much.

All legislative power is in the hands of the House of Commons. Members are elected from geographic areas of approximately equal populations, although the universal rural-urban shift creates some rural over-representation. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the largest number of seats; he is not elected directly. The P.M. appoints a cabinet which (with the civil service) is the executive body of the country and draws up legislation. If legislation presented by the government is defeated, the government falls. Therefore voting does not cross party lines. Since the party with the largest number of seats need not have a majority it could theoretically be overthrown immediately by a coalition of the smaller parties. But Canadians would consider this terribly unsporting and vote accordingly, so minority governments have been able in practice to rule as if they had majorities.

The government is elected for up to five years, so the party in power chooses the time that it will resign and fight an election.

* * * * *

The Queen is represented in Canada by the Governor General. He launches ships and debutantes.

II. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Just as in the U.S., Canadians entertain three basic concepts of their political institutions; just as in the U.S. they are never taught these concepts, are usually unaware that they have them, and thus are generally observed to believe all of them at once. In increasing order of contemporary significance these are the free enterprise model, the representative model and the meritocratic model.

(1) *The free enterprise model.* With six major parties, Canadians cross party lines to vote much more frequently than Americans, and this model has only recently been abandoned by the last of its faithful, the NDP. According to this model, the voter is selecting his choice of a number of *programs* or *platforms* advanced by various parties; the salesmen for the program that meets the needs of the greatest number of consumers win the largest vote and run the country, until a new improved product by a rival party captures the market. White's *The Making of the President: 1960* had as much impact on the bright young men in Canadian smoke-filled rooms as it did everywhere else, and you will not find a consistent platform in the campaign literature of any of the major parties.

(2) *The politician as representative.* This hangover from frontier days still is reflected in a certain amount of ethnic and regional sleight-of-hand in the make-up of the cabinet and the publicization of candidates. That small part of the population that voted before the Great War still entertains the idea that the member of parliament from their district should be a local boy made good; Catholics run in Catholic areas, and the Liberal Party was very embarrassed by the lack of a Prairie representative to appoint Minister of Agriculture. However, no Canadian would tell you that his government is composed of a representative sampling of ordinary citizens, nor argue that it should be.

(3) *Meritocracy.* Generally, the young Canadian voter feels that he votes for "the best man for the job" and is rather smug about the ease with which he crosses party lines. He considers the Men In Ottawa to be the most competent, intelligent and best informed of the selection offered the voters. He does not see politics as a conflict between the representatives of different interests, nor as representative democracy in the popular sense. Where he votes "on the issues" the issues he has in mind are generally symbolic rather than concrete. He leaves it to The Experts. He suspects that the experts are fools. He shrugs.

III. THE PARTIES

The Canadian political spectrum covers everything from centre-right Republican to the left wing of the ADA. The drought and depression on the prairies gave rise to the same kind of radical populist movements in Canada as they did in the States, but in Canada these movements were not totally absorbed by the major parties and created a right and a left party that are still major forces in Canadian politics.

Social Credit. The Socreds have a stranglehold on the provincial governments of British Columbia and Alberta. The Alberta government is probably the crudest of the two, but both are in a race with the right-wing Liberal administration of Saskatchewan to see who can sell the country to the U.S. the fastest. The Socreds have never been a force in federal politics and never will be. Besides it depresses me to write about them.

New Democratic Party. The depression populist strain in Canadian politics centred in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. The CCF governed Saskatchewan for 20 years. Its most notable policies were strong encouragement of agricultural and consumer cooperatives and the belated introduction of socialized medicine. (Incidentally, medicare appeared to raise the annual income of Saskatchewan doctors several thousand dollars per year. This oddity probably represents the average amount they cheated on their income tax returns.) The CCF came close to winning the post-war elections but has had to settle for chronic third-party status since then. It reconstituted itself as the New Democrat

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Party (NDP) around 1960 with much fanfare, attempting to forge a farm-labour alliance and to carry the left wing of the Liberal party along with the Liberal intellectuals who bolted at the time.

It didn't. The UAW and Steelworkers form the basis of NDP financing and support. Most of its federal members are elected from B.C., the industrial cities of southern Ontario -- Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa -- with substantial strength in the mining areas in the north. Its future depends on a major breakthrough in Quebec, which is a realistic hope.

Most of the avowed socialists in the party are aging veterans. Its current motifs are integrity, competence and modernity. "Image" is the in-word. Its founders are spinning in their graves.

The NDP has a vigorous youth movement that supplies most of the bodies for the intensive grass-roots canvassing and campaigning which it substitutes for money. The youth groups, and the left wing of the party generally, are handicapped by a political problem unique to this party. As it has everywhere else since the "French turn" in the thirties, the Trotskyist movement in Canada has a policy of infiltrating existing social democratic parties and "winning them to Socialism" rather than building a party of their own. They are intermittently expelled from the NDP, but since it is their policy to deny Trotskyist affiliations, and since a general air of paranoia on both sides pervades these expulsions, destructive tension and suspicion exists between the party youth and the older members, and between the legitimate left and the majority.

Conservatives. The Tories are the most interesting party in Canada, composed of an improbable number of dissident political strains. Saskatchewan, the province that elects socialists to the provincial government, votes solidly Conservative federally and is the base of a radical populist tendency in the Tories epitomized in Diefenbaker. The party has traditionally been pro-British, and contains a few old royalists who have never been reconciled to separation from Britain. It is the conservative party and contains economic right-wingers who see Liberal policies as creeping socialism. It is a pro-business party and has numerous members who solicit American capital with unmaidenly eagerness.

As the pro-British party, the Conservatives have also been anti-Yankee. I don't know if it hit American papers, but Kennedy left his first official meeting with Diefenbaker in a much-reported and little-explained fury. "Informed sources" say that Kennedy politely asked Diefenbaker to stop selling wheat to China and Dief politely declined. Kennedy then not so politely insisted, and Dief said "Mr. Kennedy, you are not in Massachusetts now sir!"

The Tories didn't last long after that.

Liberals. The Liberals are roughly divided into two groups: gentlemanly civil servants and "roi-nègres" of the American empire. (There are, to all intents and purposes, no Canadian capitalists; all business-oriented politicians are of necessity servants of the Americans.) The major differences between the two groups are the degree of chagrin they feel while supporting identical policies of bowing to American political, economic and cultural control. The right wing is smooth, technocratic, competent, and bent on greasing the wheels of Manifest Destiny. The left is distressed, moral and rendered impotent by an inability to "break the rules" by informing the Canadian public of what is really going on. For instance, the Liberals have opposed American intervention in Indo-China since 1952, but have spent the intervening years scampering in the wake of a succession of American presidents, whimpering and wringing their hands. In private Prime Minister Pearson refers to his conference at The Ranch as his "visit to Bechtesgaden" *[ed. note: Hitler's country retreat]*; he'll do a strip-tease in the House before he says it publicly.

Communists. The CP is legal and Canada, but doddering. Its death blow was the resignation of its leader in the late fifties over alleged Russian anti-semitism. Most Canadian communists are veterans of communist parties in Europe; they join ethnic political organizations but do not join the party. The young Maxists in Quebec have ignored it in favour of purely French Canadian socialist parties. Its youth movement consists almost entirely of children of party members. Sinister it isn't.

The parties and the war:

Socreds: very pro
Conservatives: anti-Communist but anti-American
Liberals: privately anti, publicly "concerned"
NDP: sincerely anti
Communists: anti

Quebec. The tendency you may have detected in this chapter to speak in terms of "Canada *and* Quebec" applies doubly to political parties. Quebec politics are Something Else. At the beginning of the Change, Quebec was right-wing nationalist. The Socreds picked up 30 seats overnight in Quebec, but lost them as rapidly. Today the political spectrum in Quebec begins where it leaves off in the rest of Canada. There is still a militant right-wing nationalist movement, but most of the nationalists and separatists have swung decidedly left, ranging all the way to terrorist would-be guerrillas. The CIA has been studying the situation.

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... culture ...

by J.M.S. CARELESS, Professor and Chairman, Department of History, University of Toronto

The most obvious fact about Canadian culture is that there are two, based on either the French or English language and largely kept separate by the linguistic barrier between them. Many non-French-speaking Canadians (chiefly in urban areas) do have English as a second language, but the great majority of both culture groups are unilingual. French, the first language of approximately thirty per cent of the population, is chiefly centred, of course, in the province of Quebec, the basic French-Canadian homeland; though it has legal status on the federal legislature and courts, and developments now strongly under way would give it broad recognition as an alternative national language right across Canada.

There are substantial French-speaking minorities in the Atlantic provinces, in Ontario, the most populous and powerful English-speaking province, and smaller elements in the western provinces. Quebec remains the essential bastion of French-Canadian culture, although it also has its sizeable, economically powerful, English-speaking minority, chiefly centred in Montreal. To complicate the cultural picture still further, immigration in the twentieth century from continental Europe has greatly added to the original French and British "founding peoples" – the Canadian phrase. While this third large ingre[illegible] has chiefly acculturated to the English-speaking majority, there is a good deal of ethnic survival among immigrant elements, particularly in the prairie West, or among later comers like the concentrated Italian communities in big eastern cities, notably Toronto.

Through this immigration, there is now no one ethnic majority in Canada, the largest group, the British, having been reduced below fifty per cent of the total population. Many Americans have come as part of a two-way flow across the border that has gone on from early days; and in more recent times a sprinkling of West Indian and Asian immigrants has increased the cosmpolitan variety in Canada. All this, indeed, may make the results of the immigration process sound much the same here as in the United States. There is a good deal of similarity. The resultant cultural blend, for the English-speaking majority, looks a good deal like the Americanized product of the classic melting-pot. Yet there are differences, beginning with the fundamental English-French division and continuing with the fuller persistance of other cultural elements in Canada. The declared Canadian ideal, at any rate, is the ethnic "mosaic", not the melting p[illegible] the enriching power of diversity in a pluralistic society, where there is no one categorical Canadian w[illegible] of life.

This may be no more than making a virtue of necessity, given the weaker absorptive power of a divided and more regionalized Canadian society. Yet it at least points to the possibility of a different cultural achievement in North America. And it indicates a society that at its worst stresses ethnic difference in a narrow, even parochial way; and at its best is tolerant of difference, not expecting mass uniformity and loyalty to some unimpeachable set of national stereotypes.

Of the two major Canadian cultural communities it is worth emphasizing here that "French" and "English" are language references, not to be closely identified with French France or English England – for both communities in Canada are markedly the outgrowths of North American conditions and experience. In fact, an American entering into English-speaking Canada may come to feel that crossing the border makes little more difference culturally than going to a more remote northern state of the union. The physical surroundings, especially urban, look much the same. So do the brand names, the broad patterns of government, the social customs, the mass media spilling easily from the United States in competition with instruments like the public Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. But this brings a second point of emphasis: the same American entrant may come in for a mild form of culture shock just through assuming too much similarity. He may forget he is in another political entity, North American but not the United States. He may be irritated at Canadian uncertainty and caution, more expensive books, cars or canteloupes (the price of being Canadian). He may grow frustrated because Toronto is not New York, New Orleans, San Francisco – and fail to appreciate that while much is the same for comfort, enough is different for interest; and that a positive awareness of changes in environment is no less salutory in moving here than going to Tanzania.

Much of this English-Canadian cultural difference – limited but inherent – can be explained in terms of distinctive historical experience. Canada not only grew with the United States, but in resistance to it from the American Revolution onward: unsure and cautious in a Canadian sense of weakness, and a fear, at first, of military conquest, willingly colonial much longer, in a need for British guarantees of powers to survive and grow; always dealing with a harder landscape and a deeper internal division. This, and much more, has produced a pragmatic, less culturally enterprising Canada, inevitably later in development than its huge neighbour.

Yet the Northern country today displays a range of intellectual and artistic activity not discreditable to a society of twenty million people divided between two cultural communities. Against the obvious charge that far fewer have achieved enormously more in other societies, one at least may note that these have been much more compact and closely knit, with less derivative, or older, traditions of their own. And while an affluent Canada with a high standard of living should be able to maintain nation-wide cultural facilities, one should recall that affluence varies over the country and that Canadians live chiefly in pockets of population separated by distance and natural barriers across an enormous land-mass – so that their cultural focus is more likely to be regional than national.

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Whatever the limitations on Canadian culture (lessened by communications advance and public aid through agencies such as the Canada Council), English Canada has produced powerfully evocative novelists like Hugh MacLennan and Morley Callaghan: MacLennan whose novel *Two Solitudes* provided a basic name for the Canadian condition, Callaghan whose work transcends the Canadian scene. In French Canada, Gabrielle Roy's novels offer insight into a culture in rapid process of change, so different from that depicted by Ringuet before the Second World War, who epitimized and perhaps said a final word on the older agrarian French-Canadian world. In poetry, the sweep of Ned Pratt, the urbanity of Frank Scott, the lyricism of Anne Hebert, the richness of Jean-Guy Pilon – these few names only begin a list too long to cover here.

In drama, the list would be much shorter; but younger writers and directors are making significant contributions from Charlottetown and Quebec to Toronto and V[redacted]ver – notably, too, in films, where individual film-makers are acquiring international reputations previously only attained by some of the personnel at the National Film Board; for example, the painter-on-film, Norman MacLaren. One must inevitably add the remarkably successful – perhaps now too successful – annual Stratford Festival that began with Shakespeare, in this Ontario town in the early fifties, and has since spread much wider in plays and music. Or there is the productive Royal Winnipeg Ballet and the National Ballet of Canada centred in Toronto. Montreal is particularly fertile as a centre of drama, music and the arts in French Canada; less so for English Canada, though some of the benefits of French artistic culture do spill over, especially from the magnificent Place des Arts, and from other facilities provided in Montreal during Expo – which was a considerable sign itself of growing cultural maturity in Canada.

Toronto, as a major publishing and academic centre, fulfils much of Montreal's cultural functions for English Canada and takes no second place in painting and sculpture. Its theatre, galleries, museums – and Yorkville sub-culture – give it further interest, as do its increasingly good Italian restaurants. Like most other major Canadian cities it maintains a symphony orchestra, along with opera, conservatories, and a particularly notable amount of jazz. Vancouver's cultural capabilities and limitations are somewhat comparable; but if lesser in offerings than Toronto, it has a more pleasant climate to enjoy them in.

There is not the space to go on sufficiently with quite considerable achievements in recent Canadian painting – with Borduas, Riopelle, Town and Shadbolt – or in sculpture – with Gladstone, Bieler and Vaillancourt – or in architecture, particularly manifested in new university campuses, such as Scarborough at Toronto or Simon Fraser at Vancouver. Nor is there space to discuss the current rapid expansion of Canadian universities in size and number, nor accomplishments in scientific research, medicine and technology. One may only conclude by observing that cultural developments as various as Marshall McLuhan, the electron microscope, Banting and Best's discovery of insulin, ice hockey and the Calgary Stampede, would indicate that this is no barren wilderness to live in.

PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 1966

England	44,000	Australia	3,000
Italy	32,000	Sweden	3,000
United States	18,000	Phillipines	3,000
Scotland	16,000	Northern Ireland	2,000
Germany	9,000	Austria	2,000
Portugal	8,000	India	2,000
France	8,000	Egypt	2,000
Greece	7,000	Southern Ireland	2,000
China	4,000	Poland	2,000
Netherlands	4,000	Yugoslavia	2,000
		TOTAL, ALL IMMIGRANTS	195,000

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. . . cities . . .

by DOUGLAS MYERS, Assistant Professor, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

Canadians like to think of themselves as living close to nature, contending with the elements – a kind of North American equivalent of the Siberians or Scandanavians – with moose on Main Street, salmon or lake trout out back, and Canada geese overhead. So zealously and successfully do we foster this image that an annual ritual in the national press is the headlining of some hapless foreign visitor – usually American – who has arrived in midsummer, with the temperature in the 90's, armed with shotguns, skis and snowshoes. In general, however, this national myth has approximately the same validity as does its American 'free enterprise' counterpart; an undeniable symbolic and psychological influence, but little connection with reality. For most Canadians are urban dwellers. The same flight from the farms and development of large congested industrial connurbations that has characterized the post-war United States has taken place in Canada, albeit at a more dignified (i.e. retarded) pace, as befits our British heritage. As a result, over 40% of Canada's 20 million people live in centres with populations of more than 100,000 and 70% live in centres with populations of 1,000 or more.

Nearly 90% of Canada's people live within 100 miles of the Canadian-American border and almost all our major cities lie strung out just beyond the U.S.A.'s northern frontier. Leaving aside Montreal and Quebec City for the moment, it is very hard to imagine what an American would find different about a Canadian city. Some visitors claim to sense a different atmosphere and pace, more relaxed and less frantic but it is very hard to identify. *(Ed. note. Mr. Myers is a Canadian. Canadian cities look like American cities look like on TV.)*

Another noticeable difference would be that, due to a negligible initial Negro population, restrictive immigration policies, and a small Indian and Eskimo population (combined it amounts to only about 225,000 people), race tension is not a major urban problem. Virtue, I hasten to add, has nothing to do with it: where sizeable racial minorities do exist (e.g. Negroes in Halifax, Nova Scotia, or Dresden, Ontario; Indians in Sault Ste. Marie or in prairie communities; Japanese on the West Coast) white Canadians have reacted generally in the same manner as American whites.

Because of the natural north-south geographic division of our continent, Canadians in any region tend to have more in common economically and occupationally with Americans in areas immediately to the south than they do with Canadians in the adjoinin regions. It follows then that a useful rule of thumb for an American trying to decide i which Canadian city to settle, is to think of American cities more or less directly sout (e.g. Vancouver -- Seattle, Toronto – Cleveland or Philadelphia; Hamilton -- Buffalo, an so on). Chances are good that life in both will be pretty much the same. If one favours New England small-city style of life then the Maritime Provinces and cities, Halifa (200,000) and Dartmouth (48,000) Nova Scotia; St. John's (110,000), Newfoundland c St. John (100,000) and Moncton (48,000), New Brunswick, are the places to choos Average temperatures in the winter are in the low 20's and in the summer the low t mid-60's with higher precipitation (40-55 inches) than the rest of the country. Fishin farming, forestry and mining provide the economic base for the region, the main weakne of which is the lack of manufacturing industries. Although the provincial governmen are making vigorous efforts to attract industry and are beginning to slow down the steady population loss to the U.S. and central Canada, this vulnerability was illustrate by a recent crisis over a threatened closing of a large iron and steel works at Sydne (35,000), Nova Scotia. The provincial government was forced by events to buy out th company because the closure would have thrown 3,000 men out of work, ruined Sydne and had serious economic repercussions in the whole region.

The West Coast region of Canada stands in sharp contrast to the East, for Britis Columbia is one of the boom provinces with vast resources being exploited under th auspices of a flamboyant, right-wing Social Credit government. The two main cities a the capital Victoria (170,000) on Vancouver Island and the mainland city of Vancouv (840,000). The former has the reputation of being the most English city in Canada, full c retired colonels and maiden aunts, while the latter offers a combination of lotus land an gang-land qualities which make it unique in the country. Vancouver leads the country i the rates of divorce, drug addiction, alcoholism and suicide. Undeterred by this, an probably attracted by the near tropical climate (winter – low 40's; summer – low 60's a small but active group of hippies (estimated at 1,200) and a much greater number c less spiritual hedonists have gravitated to Vancouver. With mountains behind and th ocean in front, Vancouver has a lot going for it. One internationally known Englis scholar and biographer at the University of British Columbia has been quoted as sayin "There aren't any intellectual demands on a writer here. There is indeed very little intelle tual life among adults in Vancouver . . . I'm like everybody else – Vancouver's so climate and the mountain scenery would always draw me here."

If the intensity of intellectual life tends to evaporate when faced with the deligh of the West Coast, it probably is forcibly repressed when it moves east of the Rockies Alberta. The American twins to Calgary (320,000) and Edmonton (375,000) are probabl Dallas and Houston, for this is bible-punching, 'Bircher,' cattle and oil country. Oil brought many Americans – at least 75,000 — from the South-West and Calgary, v about 30,000 of them, is reputed to be the largest non-military expatriate Ameri colony in the world. In any case, the native Albertan is more Texan than anything els knew one in Edinburgh who astonished the populace in general, by wearing a blue-j suit, a Stetson, and cowboy boots, and Scottish butchers in particular, by striding to back of their shops to cut his own T-bone steaks. All this aside, however, the foot

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country is superb, the university with campi in both cities pays the highest salaries in Canada, and the Calgary stampede is a hell of a show.

Saskatchewan is wheat country and its two cities, Regina (125,000) and Saskatoon (110,000) are tied to a wheat economy. A huge irrigation scheme and a new tar sands industry are beginning to diversify this base however. Both cities do the best with what they have, which is not much in the middle of the prairies, but a lot of tree-planting and some excellent city-planning has been done. The university is very active and lively and is expanding rapidly. The Liberal Premier who narrowly replaced the long-time farmer-socialist government in Saskatchewan, trumpets the virtues of free enterprise, is opening the province to private capital, but seems little inclined to dismantle the province's advanced social welfare framework, which includes North America's first and only socialized medical system.

Manitoba's premier city Winnipeg (300,000) achieved its prosperity as a transport and grain market centre for the west. It has a more cosmopolitan air than other Western cities due to a greater ethnic heterogenity and has retained a rather unique radical flavour (e.g.: Communists on the city council and schoolboard; a left-of-centre New Democratic Party which has an excellent chance of becoming official opposition in the next provincial election). The city has spirit sufficient to support the Manitoba Theatre Centre, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and to host the Pan American games last summer. The local universities are still recovering from the effects of a celebrated purge of radical academics in the 1950's, although the younger faculty are increasingly activist and outspoken. The province, as a whole, is experiencing some problems of economic stagnation but there is evidence that vigorous government action is beginning, aimed at diversifying and expanding Manitoba's economic foundation. Western winters, by the way, are harsh (average January temperature ranges from zero to 8 degrees and all the cities mentioned have recorded lows of at least 50 below zero).

The economic heartland of Canada is the fertile, rolling south-west penninsula of Ontario. With Toronto (over 2 million) and Hamilton (300,000), the largest centres, this area draws on the vast natural resources of rugged Northern Ontario, exploits the water power, transportation facilities and agricultural production of its own area, and supports about 1/3 of Canada's total population. There are more jobs, more universities, more everything here than anywhere else in the country and the climate is more moderate (winter – 20's; summer – 70's). Toronto itself is in many ways an extremely forgettable city, sprawled out on the flat north shore of the lake, with endless ticky-tacky suburbs unrelieved by scenery or imagination. In other ways, however, it is a city of many small important pleasures – quiet tree-lined neighbourhoods, clean streets, good schools, several coffee-house and art gallery sections, excellent restaurants, several good bookstores, an island park lying off the lake-front of the city, and a magnificent city hall and civic square (built through some fit of absence of mind by an ordinarily pettifogging city council) – especially if you live reasonably centrally.

There are two universities in the immediate area, and the city's range of manufacturing, business and commercial enterprise gives the Toronto area job market great variety. One should not overlook the employment and university opportunities at smaller Ontario centres such as Ottawa (275,000 – the country's capital city – 2 universities and

most government agency headquarters); London (175,000 – 1 university – insurance company headquarters); Windsor (125,000 – 1 university – automobile industry and so on.

The most un-North American major city in Canada is Montreal (over 2-½ million). The busiest inland port on the continent, it is located on a 50 square mile island by the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and contains 40% of Quebec's work force and 60% of its industry. But it is a combination geography and culture that sets this vibrant and vital city apart. Its focus is a 'mountain' park land overlooking a brilliantly rebuilt city centre. Montreal is; in many ways, the flower of the French-Canadian political revolution and cultural renaissance which has transformed much of the life of the province in the past 7 or 8 years and which may yet carry Quebec out of the Canadian federal union and together into separate statehood. One of the original sources of this renaissance were the radical students at Universite de Montreal (there are two other universities – McGill solid and English, and Sir George Williams) but political, literary and artistic activities now includes a much wider circle and gives the city itself a verve and panache lacking elsewhere.

Because of this dynamism, this sense of urgency and crisis, Montreal is a very exciting place to be. And yet for us (the English Canadian and the American, who are much more like each other than either is like a French-Canadian) there are certain practical problems. Montreal is the second largest French speaking city in the world (80% of its population is French speaking) and, since there seems little point in living there as part of an increasingly isolated and often stubbornly defensive English community, bilingualism is imperative. Even with a sufficient fluency, however, it is difficult to assess how acceptable one would be. The elementary and secondary school systems for example, are denominational (i.e. Catholic and 'Protestant' – all non-Catholics are 'Protestant' though changes are being introduced which may make this more flexible. Moreover Quebec seems to be heading into a period of economic recession. This is partly due to the let-down after the Expo-induced boom of this year and partly due to the actions of the American, British and English-Canadian corporate and financial community while thunderously denouncing separatist tendencies in the province, are hastening the triumph by withdrawing very large amounts of investment and development capital. In a contracted job market it is conceivable that the 'outsider' might find it tough going.

7.3
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. . . and snow.

Canada is the second largest country in the world; only the Soviet Union has a greater area. Canada covers close to 4,000,000 square miles which means that it is about the same size as Europe including European Russia.

Almost half the land area of Canada is forest. Less than eight percent is occupied farm land. Much of the rest consists of rock, barren lands in the north called tundra, urban land and land used for roads. A large proportion of the world's fresh water is in Canada and the St. Lawrence River and the five Great Lakes form the most important river system in the world.

The country may be divided into six geographical regions:

Atlantic Region. The four Atlantic Provinces are almost surrounded by the sea. Except for the gently rolling lowlands of Prince Edward Island, most of the region is hilly with a rocky coastline. Some of the steep hills in Gaspe and in Newfoundland might even be called mountains. The river valleys are mostly fertile and the hills are covered with trees.

St. Lawrence Region. More than half of Canada's people live in this region of f[illegible]lds and orchards and prosperous industrial and commercial centres. The "Niagara Fruit[illegible]" contains almost a[illegible] varieties of fruit and many large vineyards for the production of Canadian wines. S[illegible]uth[illegible] Ontario is further south than all of New England, most of New York, and northern California.

Canadian Shield. The Shield takes in about half the total area of Canada and is very rocky and hilly. There is little good farm land but mineral resources abound and rivers, lakes and small streams cover the region. The northern part of the Shield lies beyond the limit of tree growth and the ground is permanently frozen except for a thin surface layer that thaws each summer.

Central Plain. The interior plains are part of a great flat area which covers the central part of the North American continent; think of Nebraska. The plains are covered to a great depth with rich black earth which provides the prairie provinces with mile upon mile of excellent farm land. It is here that much of the world's wheat is grown.

Mountain Region. The Rocky Mountains and other major ranges lie along the West

Coast. Many of the peaks are over 13,000 feet high. The rocks contain rich minera deposits and the swift mountain rivers are ideal for the development of hydro-electri power. In the valleys are some of the finest fruit growing districts ir North America.

Arctic Islands. The Islands lie in the Arctic Ocean off the mainland in a grea triangle. Many of them are huge. Baffin Island, for example, is almost half the size c Ontario, which is half again as large as Texas! Some of the islands have mountain range with peaks over 10,000 feet high.

* * * * *

There is nothing static or monotonous about the weather in Canada. In 1913, whe 400,000 immigrants came to Canada, Kaiser Wilhelm said, "To allow these people to g to that sub-arctic country is inhuman." But temperatures have been 115 degrees i British Columbia and Alberta and temperatures often reach 100 in most inhabited places The lowest temperature on record, reported from Snag, in the Yukon Territory, is 8 degrees below zero. The *range* is nearly 200 degrees!

Temperatures vary from one part of the country to another and even within on small area there may be an extreme change of temperature within a matter of hour Winter is generally very cold and summer may vary from very warm to extremely ho Fall is a distinct and pleasantly endless season. Spring is usually very short and merge quickly into summer.

Rain falls constantly on the West Coast, but the prairies suffer from summe drought. Southern Ontario and Quebec average a comfortable 35 inches annually. Excep for the Pacific coast, snowfall is lightest in the Arctic (!). It is heaviest in the Maritimes an in parts of Ontario and Quebec. The snow and colder temperatures rarely occur befor late November.

CITY	TEMPERATURES JANUARY MEAN	TEMPERATURES JULY MEAN	ANNUAL RAIN (INCHES)	ANNUAL SNOWFALL (INCHES)	FREEZING DATES LAST	FREEZING DATES FIRS
Prince Rupert, B.C.	36	56			Apr	Nov
Vancouver, B.C.	38	64	56	24	Apr	Nov
Victoria, B.C.	39	60	25	10	Feb	Dec
Whitehorse, YT	5	56	6	44	June	Aug
Edmonton, Alta.	8	63	12	53	May	Sept
Regina, Sask	2	67	11	40	June	Sept
Winnipeg, Man	1	68	15	49	May	Sept
Port Arthur, Ont	8	63			June	Sept
CHICAGO, ILL.	26	76	10	27		
NEW YORK, NY	33	77	9	31		
Toronto, Ont	25	71	25	55	May	Oct
Ottawa, Ont	12	69			May	Se
Montreal, Que	15	70	32	101	Apr	O
Saint John, NB	20	62			May	O
Halifax, NS	24	65	48	64	May	O
Charlottetown, PEI	19	67			May	O
St. John's, Nfld	24	60	42	114	June	O
Hay River, NWT	-12	60			June	Sep

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it's a good country.

(This chapter is really for mothers.)

STANDARD OF LIVING. In Canada life is secure. People spend a large proportion of their incomes and enjoy what is probably the highest standard of living in the world. Following are the percentages of households owning certain goods by country.

	CENTRAL HEATING	REFRIGERATORS	CARS
1st	Canada 75%	Canada 96%	Canada 75%
2nd	Sweden 74%	U.S.A. 85%	U.S.A. 74%
3rd	Switzerland 70%	Sweden 75%	Sweden 47%
	TELEPHONES	WASHING MACHINES	TELEVISION
1st	Canada 89%	Canada 86%	Canada 93%
2nd	U.S.A. 83%	U.S.A. 82%	U.S.A. 92%
3rd	Sweden 44%	Britain 53%	Britain 80%

The next table shows the average dollar spending pattern of a typical city family with an average income. (Incidentally, these figures can give the vigilant reader a good idea of what Canadian families are like.)

CURRENT CONSUMPTION	% OF TOTAL	CURRENT CONSUMPTION	% OF TOTAL
Food	25.6	Personal taxes	5.7
Housing	17.5	Furnishings	5.0
Automobile	8.9	Medical care	4.6
Clothing	8.7	Security	4.5
Smoking, alcohol	4.4	Transportation	1.8
House operation	3.8	Miscellaneous	1.3
Gifts, donations	2.7	Reading	0.7
Recreation	2.7	Education	0.5
Personal care	2.7		

WAGES. You should not come to Canada solely to earn more money, but the fact that your standard of living will be constantly increasing is significant. Between 1949 and 1965 wages increased three times faster than living costs. The average weekly wage in Ontario is $102.54 and unemployment is down to 1.8%.

The following table shows the average wage rates for some common occupations in Toronto in 1966.

CONSTRUCTION TRADES (NU – NON-UNION, U – UNION; W – WELFARE):
Carpenter – NU $2.50-3.00 hr.; U $3.58 + 5 cents W
Electrician – NU $2.75 (minimum); U $4.10 + 9 cents W
Painter – NU $2.41-2.51 (minimum); U $3.10 + 5 cents W

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURERS TRADES:

Assembler, skilled	$1.82-2.60	Mechanic (maintenance)	$2.05-2.95
Compositor	3.10-3.50	Sheetmetal Worker	1.85-2.85
Craneman	2.00-2.25	Steamfitter	2.50-3.50
Electrician (automotive)	2.00-2.50	Tool and Die Maker	2.40-3.00
Machinist	1.96-2.80	Welder	1.75-2.25
Mechanic (automobile)	2.00-2.50	Technician	75.00-90.00 wk.

OTHER SKILLED TRADES:
Auto Body Repairman – $1.90-2.50 hr.
Barber – 70% of receipts, $50.00 wk. guarantee
Cabinet Maker – $2.00-2.50 hr.
Electrical Appliance Serviceman – $60.00-90.00 wk.
Jeweller – $2.25-2.60 hr.
Miner – $1.53-2.37½ hr. ($2.51 minimum two hours north)
T.V. Service and Repairman – $70.00-80.00 wk.

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS:

Clerk, Accounting (Male)	– intermediate	$55.00-85.00 wk.
	– senior	75.00-125.00
Clerk (Female)	– intermediate	55.00-60.00
Typist (Female)	– intermediate	45.00-55.00
Clerk (Female)	– intermediate	55.00-60.00

The following table shows minimum monthly starting salaries for new university graduates based on offers of employment in the spring of 1966.

SPECIALIZATION	SALARY	SPECIALIZATION	SALARY
Gen. Arts and Science	$426	Engineering	$518
Agriculture	474	Library Science	470
Architecture	532	Mathematics	492
Biology	471	Medicine (M.D.)	775
Chemistry	502	Physics	510
Commerce	473	Psychology	442
Economics	469	Social Work	446
Education	442	Sociology	443

The Ontario Human Rights Code sets out laws relating to fair employment practice and fair accommodation practices. Minimum wages are set at $1.25 an hour in construction and $1.00 an hour *in all other fields*. Maximum working hours are set at eight in a day and 48 in the week. Every worker is entitled to one week's vacation with pay a y as well as a number of paid holidays. (It should be remembered that these are minim standards only and that most workers receive wages and benefits considerably hig than the minimum.)

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PRICES. By comparing the following table with the tables of wages you can form an estimate of what your standard of living will be.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR CANADA – SELECTED ITEMS

Fuel:	
Domestic gas (Toronto) average bill for the month	$13.80
Electricity (Toronto) average bill for the month	5.60
Transportation and Communications:	
New passenger compact car, 6 cylinder, automatic	$2690.00
Streetcar and bus fare, one trip	.17
Taxi fare, first mile	.73
Telephone, single party line, per month	4.88
Services:	
Laundry, man's shirt	.29
Laundry, double sheet	.24
Dry cleaning, man's suit	1.50
Dry cleaning, woman's dress	1.48
Man's haircut	1.57
Woman's hairdressing	2.68
Recreation:	
Movie theater admission (adults)	1.25
Professional hockey admission	3.36
Newspaper, per week	.52
Cigarettes, 20	.41
Beer, dozen	2.30
Scotch, 25 oz.	6.24

The following table shows the average yearly income variation by cities. Figures are for 1964.

CITY	RANK	INCOME	CITY	RANK	INCOME
Calgary, Alta.	13	$5,040	Saint John, N.B.	70	$4,340
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	83	4,030	St. John's, Nfld.	64	4,400
Edmonton, Alta.	38	4,710	Saskatoon, Sask.	48	4,590
Halifax, N.S.	46	4,620	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1	5,420
Hamilton, Ont.	11	5,120	Sudbury, Ont.	22	4,930
London, Ont.	34	4,770	Toronto, Ont.	12	5,100
Montreal, Que.	17	4,950	Vancouver, B.C.	6	5,160
Ottawa, Ont.	8	5,140	Victoria, B.C.	35	4,760
Quebec, Que.	42	4,670	Windsor, Ont.	3	5,280
Regina, Sask.	32		Winnipeg, Man.	49	4,590

Food:

ITEM	*TORONTO (Dominion)*	*VANCOUVER (Safeway)*	*MONTREAL (Steinberg's)*
Bread, white, sliced, 24 oz.	$ .25	$ .28	$ .22
Butter, first grade, lb.	.69	.71	.67
Chicken, roasting, lb.	.65	.52	.49
Cookies, chocolate chip, lb.	.57	.49	.59
Corn flakes, lb.	.43	.33	.43
Eggs, dozen grade A large	.55	.48	.45
Hamburger, lb.	.59	.65	.59
Ice cream, pint	.29	.25	.27
Lamb chops, shoulder, lb.	.59	.89	.59
Milk, quart	.29	.28	.28
Oranges, dozen fresh	.69	.49	.50
Peaches, sliced, 19 oz. can	.39	.32	.29
Peanut butter, creamy, lb.	.56	.45	.53
Peas, frozen petite, 12 oz. box	.30	.22	.24
Pepsi-cola, six 16-oz. bottles	.59	.67	.51
Sirloin steak, lb.	1.29	1.63	1.49
Soup, tomato, 10 oz. can	.15	.17	.14
TV dinner, beef, 11-oz. box	.75	.75	.75
TOTAL, ALL FOODS	$9.60	$9.58	$9.03

TAXES. The principal form of taxation is income tax. Each person is allowed a $1000 basic deduction from his taxable income. A married man is allowed a $100 deduction for his wife, $300 for each child qualified to receive Family Allowance and $550 for each child not receiving Family Allowance. Below is a table showing income tax payable by some typical taxpayers in 1965.

GROSS INCOME	*SINGLE MAN*	*MARRIED MAN NO CHILDREN*	*MARRIED MAN ONE CHILD*	*MARRIED MAN TWO CHILDREN*
$4000	$ 640	$ 398	$334	$271
5000	820	640	567	495
6000	1020	820	766	712
7000	1050	1020	966	903

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jobs are available . . .

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Department of Manpower and Immigration; and NAOMI WALL, Director, American Immigrants Employment Service, Toronto

Most jobs in the U.S. have their Canadian counterparts. If you have a trade or profession it is likely that you will be able to transfer it to Canada with little difficulty. When considering your future job in Canada, it is wise to draw on your background as much as possible.

Many recent American immigrants have Bachelors Degrees. While this is certainly an asset, most immigrants to Canada have not had nearly as much education, so even with a high school diploma your opportunities remain good. If your degree is in a field such as chemistry, physics or engineering your opportunities are excellent. For the humanities major, however, it may be more difficult, not because of lack of opportunity but rather due to lack of direction. Even with a well-defined major you will find tremendous variations in potential jobs, especially in fields such as philosophy, political science, history or literature.

For any B.A., teaching is a possibility. All provinces have their own standards for teachers and you would do well to visit or write to the Board of Education in the province of your choice in advance. Most provinces require education courses taken within Canada before you can become a qualified teacher. This is true of Ontario, where it is necessary for you to attend the Ontario College of Education after you have acquired your B.A. It is possible to get a permit to teach in most provinces, even where further requirements are necessary, allowing you to teach on permit until you can meet the full requirements. However, these permits are granted in small communities and it is unlikely that a B.A. with no further training could teach in Toronto. It is possible to teach primary school in Quebec and the Maritimes with a B.A. or even less than a B.A., providing you have some experience with small children.

The CAUT Bulletin includes "notices of positions vacant" and "notices of persons available for employment" and is published quarterly by the Canadian Association of University Teachers, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. Subscriptions are $2 a year.

There are jobs available to high school graduates in banking, accounting, retail trade, and the food industry. There are a number of clerical positions available, which usually require some office experience. Apprenticeship and training programs are available in computing, child welfare, mechanics, banking and stock brokerage firms.

For those who have a trade, or are semi-skilled, there are a good number of jobs available. It should be noted that many trades (plumbing, mechanics etc.) require licences and you would do well to write to the Department of Labour in several provinces and confirm that your training will be sufficient to become licenced.

When you arrive at Immigration, you will be assessed according to your intended occupation and your ability to find employment in this line of work. It would be a good idea to bring with you any letters of reference you can obtain from former employers. If you appear at Immigration with well-defined occupational goals you will be likely to receive landed immigrant status with no difficulty.

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. . . and so is housing . . .

by ROBERT D. KATZ, employment counsellor, Department of Manpower and Immigration; and PEGGY MORTON, New Left Committee

Most Canadians do not live in caves or igloos. When you arrive you will choose among accomodations that may already seem too familiar. Still, most accomodations in Canada are cleaner than their U.S. counterparts, and – if you know where to look – less expensive.

YMCA rooms run from $3 to $4.50 a night. Weekly rates are much cheaper, usually from $15. Most large Canadian cities have several Y's. The branches are always less expensive than the central Y.

Tolerable hotel rooms run from $3 to $6 a night minimum, motel rooms from $8.50. It's best to look for something permanent as soon as you can.

Single rooms without cooking facilities are cheap ($6-$11 per week) but that means eating in restaurants, which aren't good enough to justify the expense. A room with shared bath and kitchen will probably run between $9 and $15. The thing to do is share an apartment, the larger the better, or even a house. But remember with houses that heating costs will be high.

If you like older homes, try Toronto or points east. This end of Canada was built up before Manitoba became a province, and there are innumerable old flats, converted houses, basement apartments etc. Flats, or self-contained two- and three-room apartments, will run $75 to $110 or more. A bachelor apartment in a modern building will be from $90 to $110 and a two-room apartment will probably run $105 to $130 complete. Underground heated parking in downtown apartment buildings will cost about $10-$15 and outside parking $5-$7 per month.

If you like modern apartments, especially high-rises, try Toronto and points west, especially Vancouver. Vancouver residents will pay slightly more for older homes, but modern apartment buildings will be – consistently – about $20 lower than in Toronto. And there are proportionately more of them in Vancouver, even though in Ontario the majority of dwellings have been built since 1945.

Apartment rents vary considerably depending on the size of the community. The average monthly rental for apartments in 1966 was $109 in Toronto, $84 in London, $101 in Ottawa and $79 in Windsor.

An easy rule of thumb is that the farther east you go, the less you are likely to pay. The exceptions (as usual) are most significant about this rule. Availability in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton is similar to Toronto and despite the increased heating costs, rent is generally 10% less.

Toronto hasn't degenerated yet, so its downtown is still a high-rent district; rents fall as you move out into the suburbs. The cheapest central area is west of Spadina or east of Yonge. West of Spadina to Christie is a fascinating area, with first-generation Italians, Portugese, Greeks, Hungarians etc. right next to one another. The stores and restaurants are cheaper here than elsewhere.

One problem with talking about housing costs is that they do not vary in proportion to salaries or standard of living. Toronto has the highest housing costs in Canada, but its Metropolitan Area has the highest per capita income. All things considered, Calgary probably has the lowest cost of living compared to per capita income, but very few Americans care to move there because of its isolation.

71% of all dwellings are owner occupied in Ontario. But don't even consider buying a house unless you marry a millionairess. The average cost of a new home in central Toronto is $30,000, and down payments are usually substantial. Older homes are not much cheaper. The housing pinch exists everywhere in Canada to some extent, but federal subsidies may soon offset the prices.

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. . . and said.

Some of the following services are run by the Ontario Government; most provinces have more or less similar services, and you are urged to find out about and enroll in them.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION. This hospital care insurance plan now covers 98% of Ontario's population. Costs of the plan are paid from individual premiums and Federal-Provincial contributions. Enrolment in the plan is compulsory for all employees of firms of 15 or more workers. Single persons pay a monthly premium of $3.25 and the family rate is $6.50 monthly. In many instances the employer pays part or all of the premium for the plan.

Services under the plan, when medically necessary to the treatment of the condition for which the patient is hospitalized, include all relevant hospital services and accomodation and meals at the standard (public) ward level.

Under Federal legislation, the Immigration Medical Service provides free hospital care to immigrants who become ill en route to their destination or while awaiting employment.

MEDICARE. The Ontario Government has introduced a voluntary Medical Services Plan (OMSIP) for all residents in the Province regardless of age or state of health.

The Plan makes available practically all physician services and provides specialist services when referred. The Ontario Medical Association schedule of fees for all physician services is used as the basis for payment. The benefit for the insured person is 90% of the scheduled fee.

The main exceptions to the Plan are dental care, nursing services, ambulance services, dressing materials, drugs and eyeglasses.

The cost of the plan is $60 a year for a single person, $120 for a family of two, and $150 for a family of three or more.

Currently there are many private and non-profit medical insurance schemes, the largest of which is Physician Services Incorporated sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association. The benefits are much the same as OMSIP but the costs differ somewhat.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment Insurance is provided by the Federal Government from a fund to which workers contribute a small amount from each pay cheque. Employers make a matching contribution for each worker on their staff.

a public charge.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario is designed to compensate workers for personal injury by accident arising out of, or in the course of, their employment. It provides for medical, surgical, nursing and hospital care. Other rehabilitation measures for those seriously affected by accident or disease may include vocational and psychological evaluation, re-training and job placement.

Compensation payments generally come to 75% of earnings averaged prior to the date of injury. The maximum compensation payable for accidents is $86.54 a week. The pension is paid as long as the disability lasts.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES. All children born in Canada, and all children of newcomers who have lived in Canada for one year, are eligible for "family allowances" paid by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

To qualify for the allowance the child must be under 16 and must be maintained by his parents. Allowances are paid usually to the mother and are not subject to income tax. The allowances are paid monthly by cheque at the following rates: children under 10, $6; children 10 to 16, $8.

Family assistance is a grant paid by the Federal Government to children of immigrants or of persons returning to Canada after a prolonged absence. It is designed to assist the family during the first year after admission to Canada. The assistance is payable monthly at family allowance rates.

The *Youth Allowances* programme was designed as an extension of the Family Allowances programme. Its purpose is to encourage Canada's young people to continue in school and to assist their parents in maintaining them. An allowance of $10 monthly is payable for any child of 16 to 18 (Family Allowances cease at 16) who is maintained by a parent and who either is in full-time attendance at school or university or is unable to attend school because of a mental or physical infirmity.

OLD AGE SECURITY. Old Age Security is paid by the Federal Government at a basic rate of $75 a month to all persons who meet the age (65 and over) and residence (10 years) requirements.

CANADA PENSION PLAN. The Plan provides seven benefits to practically everyone who is working:

1. A pension for when you retire;
2. A pension for you if you have to stop work because you are disabled;

Most workers are covered by unemployment insurance. Those not covered include maids, schoolteachers, permanent civil servants, hospital staffers and a few others.

When a worker is laid off, he may obtain benefit payments if he has made the required number of contributions and is "ready, able and willing to take suitable work immediately." There may be postponements up to six weeks if it can be shown that the worker has refused opportunities for suitable employment, has been discharged for misconduct, or has left his employment of his own accord. The benefits for unemployed persons range from $6 to $36 a week, depending on their past earnings and on whether the claimant has a dependant.

There are no citizenship requirements for unemployment insurance and the benefit payments are not subject to income tax. But an immigrant may be deported if he becomes

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3. Benefits for your children if you are disabled and cannot work;
4. A pension for your wife if she is widowed;
5. Benefits for your children if you die;
6. Pensions for disabled widowers;
7. A lump sum payment to your estate at your death.

Benefit amounts are not fixed but will be increased in line with rises in the cost of living.

The Plan covers on a compulsory basis all types of employment except certain kinds of casual work. To be covered for a particular year you must be between 18 and 70 and earn more than $600.

Contributions are based only on salary (or wages or income). If you earn more than $5000 a year your maximum contribution will be $79.20. Employers are required to [illegible] their employee's contributions.

Most of the larger firms in Canada offer company pension plans to their employees. They usually operate on the same principle; that is, the employee pays a certain premium and the firm matches or more than matches that contribution.

the schools are pretty good . . .

At first you'll be struck by how small they are. Fewer Canadians attend: eve adjusting for population the ratio is one Canadian to five Americans, and there are onl 61 schools (to over 1000 in the U.S.). The standards are correspondingly higher. At th better schools the fraternities are powerless and dying.

A large proportion of university students are from other countries, especially th Commonwealth (including Africa). There are thousands from the West Indies, Hong Kon England and India. There are even some Soviet students and professors.

Most universities are run by the provinces with help from Ottawa. The admi istrative setup will not seem foreign (boards of governors parallel the regents and t faculty "senates" are powerless) but it may be more open to change than in the U.S Occasionaliy there will be faculty representation on the boards. And a student powe movement is just beginning. Already a number of universities have put students in positio of real power, with prodding.

The Canadian Union of Students (say "cuss") is a militant version of the NSA, wi chapters at most leading universities. Anti-war, anti-imperialist stands are vividly d bated—and occasionally taken. CUS has linked up with similar student groups all over th world and has set up community organizing projects. As yet, however, the CUS com mittees on campus are not much of a force and are by and large ignored both by th bulk of the student population and by the radicals.

Most Canadians — and most draft resisters — have found Canadian schools mo challenging than their U.S. counterparts. A thirteenth-grade education in Ontario probably superior to a junior college degree in the U.S. (Walk through a thirteenth-gra textbook store sometime!) Most draft resisters find the going rough at first, especially the social sciences, and some have to do more unlearning than learning.

The demands are different. There are few or no "pop quizzes" and few te papers. Reading lists are frequently 100 books long; few are required but the sugges readings are helpful and relevant. The courses are also different. General or pass cou (three years) towards a B.A. generally mean large classes, usually straight lectures. Hon courses (four years) for which entrance requirements are higher and in which hig marks must be maintained often run as seminars and tend to get the better professo

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At year's end there is a test that counts for 50% or more of one's final "grade" – which is in points, up to 100, not by letter. Competing for grades is not common among the brighter students; many report cards carry high and low grades side by side.

The deadline for applications for admission is late, usually during the summer, and the admission requirements vary. Canadians start their schooling at five (grade one at six) and reach the level called junior matriculation (minimum university entrance) at 17 or 18, when they finish grade 11 in some provinces and grade 12 in others. Ontario and British Columbia require grade 13 (senior matriculation) for university entrance.

Only about half the universities will consider applications from American high school graduates. Most of the better schools insist that you complete your freshman year in the U.S., or take a "western year" prep course in Canada, or transfer from another Canadian university.

The academic year is divided into two terms of four months each. Most Canadian universities enrol students for the September term only because the important courses are two terms long, but slowly this is changing. Some schools (Simon Fraser, Waterloo, Saskatchewan) are beginning to use the semester system, as in the U.S.

Fee rates in Ontario and Quebec are somewhat higher than in the other provinces. Total yearly costs would run to about $1700. To help meet this, students – including draft resisters on student status – are allowed to take summer jobs, and some have part-time jobs during the school year. (But you are still required to prove you can support yourself without working in order to obtain student status; see Chapter Four.)

Few university entrance awards are open to students from outside Canada. You can usually compete with Canadians for "in-course" awards after your first year, and many loan funds are available. More awards are available to American students at the graduate level.

The Canada Student Loans Act (1964) authorizes loans of up to $1000 a year to full-time university students. Loans are made to students with "satisfactory scholastic standing" who are Canadian citizens or who have resided in Canada for at least a year and intend to continue to reside in Canada. The loans are interest-free while the borrower remains a student and for six months after. The Ontario Government student loan plan (OSAP) has a similar system of loans and bursaries. Students must make a loan in order to get a bursary, but awards are often quite generous.

More information about Canadian schools can be had from the individual college "calendars" – check your library. The book *Canadian Universities and Colleges*, which summarizes the calendars of each of the schools, is available at $5 from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. Information on the possibilities of financial aid can be found in the following: "National Student Aid Information Service," free, from the Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, 300 North American Tower, 797 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario; *Study Abroad*, published by UNESCO, $4, from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; and *Awards for Graduate Study and Research*, $3, from the AUCC.

. . . and all of these different.

There are 61 universities and colleges in Canada; we have listed 34 of them.

ENROLLMENT: One enrollment figure means there are no (or almost no) graduate students at the university. When there are two figures, the first represents undergraduates and the second, graduate students.

TUITION: There will probably be additional incidental fees. All figures are for undergraduate tuition for one year.

All figures are for 1965-66.

UNIVERSITY	ENROLLMENT	LIBRARY VOLUMES	TUITION
ALBERTA			
The University of Alberta (Edmonton)	10,850	358,000	$300-400

One of the richest universities in Canada and strong in all academic departments, but there is a general air of stultifying conservatism. Students find Edmonton weather too cold to make hippiness possible. However, there is a small but active student left and (especially in philosophy) a few left professors, a fairly militant NDP chapter and an active anti-war group.

The University of Calgary (Calgary)	3,600	120,000	$300-400

Branch of the University of Alberta until 1966.

BRITISH COLUMBIA			
The University of British Columbia (Vancouver)	16,350	700,000	$400-550

Not a bad school in a beautiful city. There are a number of student power type activists on campus and the liveliest newspaper in the country. Growth is hampered by frosty relations with the provincial government.

Notre Dame University (Nelson)	630	19,200	$400

Roman Catholic; no summer session.

Simon Fraser University (Vancouver)	2,500	70,000	$5

Handsome new university that expects 10,000 students by 1975. Students mostly left "participatory democracy" is the password and style. But . . . some militant teaching assistant quit, and so has the Dean. Social sciences especially noteworthy; sociology, anthropology and po science are combined in one department with a very good staff.

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University of Victoria (Victoria)	4,350	200,000	$430

Has made good progress developing its degree programmes since it ended its affilistion with UBC in 1963. Strong hippie element on campus.

MANITOBA

The University of Manitoba (Winnipeg)	11,500	250,000	$375-500

Oldest but weakest of the major Prairie universities. Campus atmosphere tends to be bland and square and the setting is especially desolate in winter.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mount Allison University (Sackville)	1,240	125,000	$540-675

United Church affiliation; in cooperation with the Maritime School of Social work, Halifax.

University of New Brunswick (Fredericton)	6,550	150,000	$500-570

Offers doctoral programmes in English and history; present plans call for a vast improvement in facilities; the campus is one of the few in Canada to have walls and gates; students are provincial and conservative.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Memorial University of Newfoundland (Saint John's)	3,950	123,000	$400

Two-year courses in agriculture and pre-forestry.

NOVA SCOTIA

Acadia University (Wolfville)	1,720	130,000	$565

Baptist affiliation; in cooperation with the Maritime School of Social Work.

Dalhousie University (Halifax)	3,720	265,000	$600

Most important university in the Atlantic provinces, with an impressive list of graduates, especially from its law faculty; medical faculty serves the whole Maritimes. An Atlantic outpost of Left-wing student activists.

St. Francis Xavier University (Antigonish)	2,840	80,000	$550

Roman Catholic; well kjown for its pioneering work in adult education and cooperatives.

ONTARIO

Brock University (St. Catharines)	550	70,000	$550

Opened in 1964; a new private university, still small-townish.

Carleton University (Ottawa)	5,550	200,000	$530-590

Has developed amazingly since World War Two; distinctive programmes in public administration. School gets a good many civil servants' children. There is a strong libertarian element among students and left-wing activity tends toward organizing co-ops (most recently housing and bookstore co-ops).

University of Guelph (Guelph)	2,450	125,000	$540

Chartered in 1964; offers degrees once granted by the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College, which form the nucleus of the new university. Excellent political science department.

Lakehead University (Port Arthur)	1,350	50,000	$460

Opened in 1965; rather isolated; formerly a junior college.

McMaster University (Hamilton)	7,450	215,000	$515-600

A no-nonsense university stronger in science than in the arts; the first Canadian university with a nuclear reactor; plans to set up a nuclear accelerator soon and open a medical school. Students tend to be solemn working-class types geared to upward mobility.

University of Ottawa (Ottawa)	11,300	340,000	$400-500

Canada's most important bilingual university, well ahead of Sudbury's embryonic Laurentian University and the College of Saint-Anne in Nova Scotia. Wide range of arts, science and professional courses; increasingly liberal atmosphere under new nonclerical charter.

Queen's University (Kingston)	6,300	500,000	$550-650

Sort of like a good Big Ten university. Queen's is famed for its achievements in both arts and science; its economics department breeds civil-service mandarins; the campus atmosphere, like Kingston itself, is Whig; it is one of the last outposts of the Old College Spirit. Most students are football proud and fiercely loyal. But despite the conservatism, fostered not a little by the large number o engineers (perhaps one-fourth of the undergraduate population), there have been active left groups fo some years.

Rochdale College (Toronto)	1,000?	U of T library	decided by member

Opened in 1967 as both a cooperative student residence and a radical experiment in educatio each "member" responsible for deciding the direction and pace of his studies; central principle is thi decisions must be taken by the people whom they affect. Degrees not granted because college "has n way of knowing whether prospective employers will be impressed by a member's achievement. Students range from high-school dropouts to doctoral candidates.

University of Toronto (Toronto)	16,000	1,840,000	$420-650

On par with Harvard, Berkeley etc. by any academic standard – prestige staff, range of subject matter (Islamic studies to nuclear engineering), science facilities and strength of its graduate school Over 350 American war exiles teach here. Canada's first multiversity with denominational arts colleges institutes and satellites; international respect for its four-year honours-course graduates; rich, liberal and incredibly varied – but dangerously impersonal because of its size. Independent "college" system eases this. University College, the most liberal, is the most popular among draft resisters and its student council has given the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme $250. Many other campus groups have given money and support.

Trent University (Peterborough)	280	70,000	$550-600

Opened 1964; emphasis is on close faculty-student relationships, small seminars and tutorials there is not one lecture hall. "Our aim is to be a community of scholars," says Trent's 38-year-old president. "This simple ideal remains relevant." Involvement is the key. Even the architecture is open and humane. The insistence on quality at the expense of quantity (small residential colleges will be the basic unit) and constant sense of dialogue make this one of the most attractive schools in North America – already!

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University of Waterloo (Waterloo)	4,800	150,000	$555

One of the fastest-growing new universities with a good staff in most subjects and one of the best engineering schools in North America. The student council is active and left-wing and has been raising political issues for the first time. There has been a successful confrontation with the administration over bookstore prices.

Waterloo Lutheran University (Waterloo)	2,520	80,000	$520

Lutheran affiliation; degrees in arts and theology.

The University of Western Ontario (London)	11,200	500,000	$515-600

Probably Canada's most American-style university. A flourishing school of business and strong in such practical courses as journalism and secretarial science; faculty unusually divided between an entrenched reactionary set and a younger, liberal element that tends to be transient. Campus atmosphere rural and generally square except for student newspaper.

University of Windsor (Windsor)	4,620	260,000	$565-600

Undergoing rapid transformation from a Roman Catholic college to a truly nondenominational university; offers doctorates in 10 subjects, all but two in science. The students tend to be wealthy and are generally uncommitted; 12% are Americans. The fraternity type dominates the campus.

York University (Toronto)	3,500	150,000	$550

Opened in 1960; 40,000 students expected by 1980, but the staff-student ratio is being held low by vigorous recruitment of specialists in Britain and the U.S. Many war exiles teach here. York is aiming (impatiently) for international distinction and demands high standards of academic performance. President Ross insists that it is still possible to make "the question of quantity a problem of quality;" his school is already pre-eminent in psychology and the natural sciences. As yet students tend to be suburban and sober.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

St. Dunstan's University (Charlottetown)	710	35,000	$400

Roman Catholic; isolated; first-year nursing.

QUEBEC

Bishop's University (Lennoxville)	730	56,500	$450-650

Anglican until 1947; degrees in business administration and theology.

Universite Laval (Quebec City)	30,700	575,000	$350-600

Older, smaller and more conservative than l'Universite de Montreal but otherwise scarcely less illustrious in terms of academic excellence. The university is now consolidated on a modern campus and is particularly respected for its social-science departments. Despite liberal trends, the atmosphere is still clerical in emphasis, and the students are drawn from predominantly rural areas. French-speaking only.

McGill University (Montreal)	12,700	1,027,000	$400-650

Perhaps the best-known Canadian university but beset by financial difficulties. Its arts and medical facilities are still among the best in the world. The campus is exciting and the students are the most committed and involved in Canada. The student power movement is growing quickly, mainly through an organization called Students for a Democratic University; there were recent sit-ins to support freedom of the campus press. But McGill is still strongly divided on how to respond to French-Canadian demands.

Universite de Montreal (Montreal)	36,400	925,000	$450-600

Leads French-speaking universities in the number of doctorate courses offered. It has presti staff (including top professors from Paris) and a healthy graduate school. Incubator of intellect Quebec separatism.

Sir George Williams University (Montreal)	12,500	107,800	$450-525

YMCA affiliation does not dominate campus; diverse student body. Politics is growing in i portance. Students recently voted to join UGEC, Quebec's militant version of CUS, which is genera sympathetic to French demands and student syndicalism.

SASKATCHEWAN

University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon)	20,000	313,000	$300-500

Growing fast as the province becomes richer; the campus setting, especially in the fall, is one the country's most impressive. Students are a mixture of farmers and left NDP types. Right-wi provincial government is threatening the autonomy of the university and keeps things interesting.

University of Saskatchewan (Regina)	3,000	100,000	$300-500

Smaller and more intimate than the Saskatoon campus, Regina is surprisingly excellent — radical, especially in the social sciences. The school solicits in magazines like the *New York Review Books* and has attracted a staff unique in its diversity: old and new leftists, American exiles, pra socialists (including the provincial NDP's brain trust) as well as defenders of the Faith. The town-go relationship is pronounced, strained and stimulating.

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you're not the first . . .

by ELLIOT ROSE, Associate Professor of History,
University of Toronto

In a sense it could be claimed that English-speaking Canada was founded by American political dissenters, since that is what the "United Empire Loyalists" were. As W.H. Nelson showed in *The American Tory*, the tories were a broad and diverse group, backwoodsmen and Negroes as well as aristocrats – more or less anybody, in fact, who did not fit into the farmer-patriot consensus. It would be nice to think that Canada had been deeply affected by these origins, but in fact the Loyalists figure in Canadian national mythology in much the same way that the Pilgrim Fathers figure in American, and their effect on our society has been overlayed by later influences.

Between the Revolution and the Civil War, the most conspicuous "dissenters" to come North were runaway slaves. Canada had no Fugitive Slave Law, and accepted the English doctrine that a slave became free on touching free soil. It does not follow that Canadians were sympathetic to the Union cause in the war. No doubt many migrated to avoid the draft, though in that war it was rather easy to avoid. The group we know most about were Confederate partisans who came to Canada to organize raids across the border. (The U.S. claimed compensation for this at the time of the *Alabama* arbitration, but there had been raids the other way too, by Irish nationalists hoping to injure Britain.)

In the late nineteenth century, Canada like the United States received many immigrants who were known to be motivated in part by a desire to avoid conscription, in particular the heavy peacetime conscription of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. Three groups stand out: the Mennonites (as common in Manitoba as in Pennsylvania), the Hutterites and the Doukhobors. The last-named came over from Tsarist Russia mainly in a single organized population-transfer. I should perhaps add that although a section of the Doukhobors has had trouble with the government and attracted a good deal of attention, the majority are law-abiding. *(Ed. note: A Canadian informant assures the editor that the Sons of Freedom, that "section of the Doukhobors (which) has had trouble with the government," is responding to a long history of injustice at the hands of the government quite comparable to that suffered by the Indians.)*

Members of these communities of military age were not automatically accorded conscientious-objector status in the two world wars, presumably on the ground that second-generation Doukhobors, or whatever, are ethnic rather than religious pacifists.

Canada did resort to conscription in these wars. In a sort of a way, the draft is an old Canadian tradition, for in the early days there was (as in America) a largely ineffective law establishing a compulsory militia. But "militia" had come to mean local troops as distinct from British, and then part-time volunteers as distinct from regulars. Canada since attaining independence in 1867 has fought no war, apart from Indian wars, to protect her own direct interests and the need for a citizen-army has never been felt.

In the two world wars voluntary recruitment at first proved highly successful especially among those numerous Canadians who identify with Britain. However, the supply of reinforcements eventually proved inadequate (this is the proper textbook way of saying "too many soldiers got killed"). Both times, allies and the military asked for Canadian conscription long before they got it; both times a political crisis resulted chiefly because the French Canadians were unalterably opposed. The Borden government waited till 1917 (two years after Britain) to impose the draft, and although it relied very little on French votes it did not venture to face the public in a general election the same year until it had passed a special wartime voting law, giving the vote to soldiers' mothers and taking it away from German-born.

The Prime Minister in World War II, Mackenzie King, had supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opposition to the draft in the earlier war. At first a compromise was adopted and those who did not volunteer for war service were conscripted for home defence. The question then became not the draft itself, but whether draftees could be sent overseas. After a long-drawnout political crisis, some were sent overseas in 1944. The total number who served outside Canada was a mere 16,000.

Since then, there has been no suggestion of reviving the draft. It was not used in the Korean war. At present the government seems disposed to reduce both regular and reserve forces rather than build them up, and the chief role they seem designed to play is as part of an international police force for the U.N. Most Canadians, I believe, are well content with this state of affairs.

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. . . but you may be unique . . .

by ROBERT AKAKIA, secondary school teacher, Toronto Board of Education

In September, 1967 I began conducting a rigorous scientific investigation of what draft resisters are like. This investigation will be made fully evident with the publication of my book, *American Draft Exiles* (see Chapter 22).

The methodology of the investigation is new. It attempts to assess the philosophical and political beliefs of large groups of people and to evaluate how beliefs in certain doctrines vary with one another. I think this study will not only provide a systematic evaluation of the properties of draft exiles, but will also provide a firm empirical foundation for certain types of philosophical argument.

It is interesting to consider some of the preliminary results. I will begin with basic data. The median age of draft exiles is 21.5 years, with a spread ranging from 17 to 28 years. Their financial assets prior to obtaining a job in Canada average approximately $450. Their assets on arrival average $250.

Approximately 70% of all draft exiles have no trouble obtaining their immigration cards, 15% have some difficulty and 15% have a great deal of difficulty. It is fair to say that beginning with the use of the new unit system draft exiles have found it less difficult to obtain immigrant status.

About 37% of all exiles had been attending college when their draft boards forced to make a decision about coming to Canada. On the other hand, 85% desire to pursue higher education in Canada. This is quite interesting as it tends to disconfirm the theory that draft exiles are college students who wanted to "drop out" of school. For it would be difficult to explain why so many of them wish to pursue further education after they come to Canada.

In a survey of their reasons for emigrating, 100% of all exiles listed their opposition to the War in Viet Nam, 85% their opposition to conscription, 67% their opposition to American Capitalism, 44% their opposition to all types of war, and 33% their fear of death. No exile emigrated because of fear of death alone.

Contrary to popular myth, draft exiles are only slightly sympathetic to the hippie phenomenon. With respect to a control group survey of college seniors, draft exiles turn out to be relatively un-sympathetic. Few believe that there exists a hippie movement.

All draft exiles reject L.B. Johnson's position on negotiations with the North Vietnamese government (that North Viet Nam should stop fighting first). Nearly all ex believe that the United States is the chief aggressor in Viet Nam. All draft exiles beli that the power structure in the United States determines and generates foreign pol Most but not all exiles feel that the war in Viet Nam would continue even if Presid Johnson were voted out of office. On the other hand, few are willing to assign blam anyone for the existence of the war.

The views of draft exiles concerning religion are interesting. 37% of all draft exi are atheists: that is to say, they do not believe in the existence of any supernatural bei 26% are positivists – they do not believe that the question of the existence of sup natural beings is meaningful. And while 22% are agnostics, only 15% have any belief any kind of god or gods. Fewer still believe in the existence of the God of the N Testament.

But these figures may be slightly misleading. It is common to suppose that athiests are materialists, but this is not the case. First, only 40% of all draft exiles clear about the significance of the debate between the materialists and the idealists. A of these approximately 60% are materialists and 40% are idealists. This means that o 24% of all draft exiles are materialists, considerably less than the 37% who are athiests.

Various theoretical models were constructed in an attempt to discover what ty of anti-war groups are represented among the emigrants. It was found that 13% of exiles are pacifists and 56% are activist types. Among the latter 40% are materialists none are idealists.

This brief rundown indicates only a few of the conclusions which have been lear from the investigation; and indeed, some of the results stated here will have to be rev in light of new data. In *American Draft Exiles* an attempt is being made to preser definitive study of the problem, ranging over questions from ethics and logic to revolut and the theory of knowledge. It is hoped that an adequate answer to the question, "W are draft exiles like?" will be made available.

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. . . and canadians are interested.

by MAX ALLEN, Bookazine Enterprises, Ltd.; Abstracts Editor,
International Journal of the Addictions

When Canadians use the term "American draft dodger" it is generally free of the usual negative connotations. This is particularly noticeable in the press; even in editorials praising the moral courage of young Americans, the term "dodger" is used outright, with no attempt made to sweeten the idea or lionize the individual by calling him a draft resister or war immigrant.

It is, of course, difficult to summarize the attitude of the whole Canadian press on this issue, and it is also difficult to outline the popular consensus, as there are, as one would expect, many shades of opinion. But using the indicators available – newspaper and magazine reports and editorials, and government policy – a picture emerges of Canadians who are uncomfortable about American militarism and generally sympathetic to draft dodgers.

The issue of draft dodging is one which gets considerable attention. It makes excellent copy and it seems to be discussed, in the press at least, more in Canada than in the United States. Some examples of stories that were carried in 1967 follow.

In November, the *Star Weekly*, a national magazine of 675,000 circulation, carried a 7-page article "Five Draft Dodgers in the Flesh," together with an article "After the [redacted] Dodgers: American Deserters" *and* an editorial "It Takes Courage To Be a Draft Dodger."

During the summer, the Evangelism and Social Service Board of the United Church, the largest protestant body in Canada, voted funds to aid draft resisters. Several days later, the Church's "board of directors" announced that the money would not in fact be given, since it would imply interference in the affairs of another country. A public controversy of considerable proportions ensued, during the course of which a committee of ministers of the Church was formed to deal with what it felt was unwarranted interference by the directors in the affairs of an autonomous Board. In addition, several individual congregations determined themselves to raise the money that the Church as a whole had declined to contribute.

The work of Unitarians and Quakers in various peace actions is well known, and both groups in Canada have contributed significantly to programs to aid draft dodgers.

University campuses, particularly in Toronto, are focal points for activity related to draft dodgers. Aid, in terms of contributions and expressions of support, has come from the Graduate Students Union, faculty groups, University College, and other organizations at the University of Toronto (on the other hand, in a referendum, engineering students voted 94% against giving assistance!). The president of the Students' Administrative Council, the student governing body, took the position that political issues – support for draft dodgers was the major issue – were the legitimate concern of student government. Campus discussion and argument on this point was so widespread that the president, Tom Faulkner, resigned to run again against a candidate who felt these issues were not in the province of student government. Faulkner was re-elected.

Even the RCMP seems to like young Americans. When, in October, the chairman of the Toronto Board of Education made the statement that draft dodgers were peddling marijuana in the high schools ("Draft Dodgers Selling Pot, Trustee Says" was the headline), both the RCMP and the Metropolitan Toronto morality squad made public statements to the contrary ("Police Deny Draft Dodgers Sell Drugs" was the headline the next day). Many Americans in Toronto were surprised that the police would publicly contradict a government official in this area.

Demonstrations of the kind which have become common in the United States are not yet common in Canada. The Dow Chemical recruiter was effectively picketed at the University of Toronto. And a demonstration of in excess of 5000 people marched in Toronto on October 21st in support of the march on Washington (one particularly gratifying aspect of the Toronto march was the extended applause which greeted the draft dodgers who came together as a group at the assembly point). But Canada is not actively engaged in Vietnam, so actions against that war have not reached a fever pitch. One Canadian was asked why it was so difficult to move people to act on the fact that the Canadian government was selling war planes to America; he replied, "We've never thought our government was the moral leader of the world anyway."

Perhaps not. But the moral sense of the people and the press remains. Reflecting this was a September editorial in the *Toronto Star*, the largest newspaper in Canada: "U.S. Draft Dodgers Merit Help."

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you can find out more . . .

Calgary Herald, 7th Avenue and 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta. $20.80 a year.

Canadian Dimension, P.O. Box 1413, Winnipeg, Manitoba. $3.15 a year. *Journal of the intellectual left-wing of the Canadian social democratic party (NDP).*

Charlottetown Guardian, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. $20.80 a year.

Edmonton Journal, 10006 – 101st Street, Edmonton, Alberta. $20.80 a year.

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Halifax, Nova Scotia. $20.80 a year.

Maclean's Magazine, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario. $3.00 a year. *Popular news and opinion monthly, well-respected, which has no American equivalent.*

Montreal Gazette, 1000 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Quebec. $23.40 a year.

Montreal: Le Devoir, 434 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Quebec. $3.00 a month. *Leading French daily; doesn't depend on American news services.*

New Left Committee Bulletin, 658 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario. $3.00 a year (monthly). *Canadian version of New Left Notes. The New Left Committee is SUPA's successor.*

[redacted] *Citizen*, 136 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. $3.00 a year.

Our Generation (Against Nuclear War), 3510 rue Ste.-Famille, Montreal 18, Quebec. $5.00 a year (quarterly). *Pacifist-oriented journal.*

Regina Leader-Post, 1964 Park Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. $20.80 a year.

Saint John Evening Times-Globe, Saint John, New Brunswick. $26.00 a year.

Saint John's Evening Telegram, 277 Ducksworth Street, Saint John's, Newfoundland. $12.50 for six months.

Saturday Night, 55 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario. $2.50 a year (monthly). *Canadian version of the Saturday Review.*

Star Weekly, 80 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $10.40 a year (weekly). *Canadian version of the New York Times Magazine.*

Toronto Daily Star, 80 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a month. *Sma liberal paper on a large-L liberal leash.*

This Magazine Is About Schools, P.O. Box 876, Terminal A, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3 a year (quarterly). *Friedenberg: "The best, freshest and most penetrating journal dea with education that I have seen in years."*

Toronto Globe and Mail, 140 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a mo *Probably the best English-language newspaper in North America.*

Toronto Telegram, 440 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario. $3.00 a month. *Instruc similarities and contrasts with flag-waving U.S. equivalents.*

Vancouver Sun, 2250 Granville, Vancouver, British Columbia, $3.50 a month.

Victoria Daily Times, 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria, British Columbia. $27.00 a year.

Winnipeg Tribune, Smith and Graham Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba. $10.50 for 3 mon

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. . . in books.

– from W.D. GODFREY, Assistant Professor of English Literature, University of Toronto

[illegible]ooks to describe a country:

Morley Callaghan, *Morley Callaghan's Stories* (Macmillan)
Mordecai Richler, *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* (McClelland and Stewart)
Margaret Laurence, *The Stone Angel* (McClelland and Stewart)
Leonard Cohen, *Beautiful Losers* (McClelland and Stewart)
Hector de Saint-Denys-Garneau, *The Journal*
Dennis Lee, *Kingdom of Absence* (Anansi Press)

Callaghan's stories are set in the Toronto of the twenties and thirties, but are the deepest probing yet achieved by a Canadian author of what makes the average human being dream and function; Richler's novel is a comic, 'growing-up' novel set in Montreal's Jewish and Goyish communities, showing very effectively how one grinds against the other; *The Stone Angel* is one of a number of good Canadian novels describing prairie life and the effects of isolation and ambition upon the individual; Cohen's poetry is reflected in this novel, which is probably too well-known to need description; *The Journal* is only one of many exciting ways for the non-French speaking reader to begin to explore the vast body of French-Canadian literature; *Kingdom of Absence* is a very recent collection of poetry which shows, among many other revelations, just what the problems [illegible] some existing, thinking and feeling in modern Canada.

– from PEGGY MORTON, New Left Committee –

Dominion of the North: A History of Canada, by Donald Creighton (Toronto: Macmillan and Co., 1962). Probably the best general history of Canada.

The Canadian Identity, by W.L. Morton (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961). Nationalist's interpretation of Canadian history.

Lament for a Nation, by George Grant (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1965). Conservative's eloquent argument for Canadian independence.

Peacemaker or Powdermonkey, by James Minifee (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1960). Interesting study of Canadian foreign policy, especially vis-a-vis the U.S.

The Vertical Mosaic, by John Porter (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965). Excellent study of class and power in Canada.

There are seven extradition treaties between the U.S. and Canad all are currently valid. The treaties can be found either in t appendix of G.V. LaForest, *Extradition To and From Canada,* 19 Hauser Press, New Orleans, or in a law library, scattered in *U. Statutes* and *U.S. Treaties.*

A person in Canada can be extradited to the United States if is accused or has been convicted of a crime which is listed in t treaties and which was committed within the jurisdiction of t United States.

The treaties list the following crimes:

1.) murder, or assault with intent to commit murder
2.) piracy
3.) arson
4.) robbery
5.) forgery, or the utterance of forged paper
6.) manslaughter when voluntary
7.) counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing in circulation counterfeit or altered money
8.) embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuab security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzl stolen, or fraudulently obtained
9.) fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or direct or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the law both countries
10.) perjury, or subornation of perjury
11.) rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping
12.) burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking
13.) piracy by the law of nations

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14.) revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm

15.) crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading

16.) (a) obtaining property, money or valuable securities by false pretenses or by defrauding the public or any person by deceit or falsehood or any fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretense; (b) making use of the mails in connection with schemes devised or intended to deceive or defraud the public or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses

17.) willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life

18.) procuring abortion

19.) bribery, defined to be the offering, giving, or receiving of bribes made criminal by the laws of both countries

20.) offences, if made criminal by both countries, against bankruptcy law

21.) wilful destruction or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children

22.) crimes and offenses against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics

The treaties state that:

"Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned . . . provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries."

"No person surrendered . . . shall be triable or be tried for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offense for which he was surrendered."

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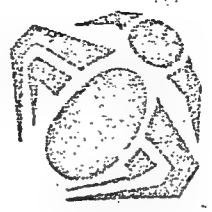

Published by House of Anansi
in cooperation with
The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Toronto Anti-Draft Programme wishes to thank the following for their comments on and additions to Part One:

Robert Bird, CO Services, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia;

C.J. Hinke, Administrative Director, Support-in-Action, New York City;

Joe Kearns, Youth Secretary, War Resisters League, New York City;

Frank Nussbaum, Draft Counsellor, Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE);

John Reints, CO Counsellor, Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Philadelphia;

Joe Tuchinsky, CO Counsellor, Chicago.

The Programme wishes to thank the professors and other Canadians who contributed original chapters to Part Two; their names have been cited with their texts. Kenneth McNaught, Professor of History and an editor of *Saturday Night Magazine*, made a number of valuable additions and Mr. Paul Chisholm of the Ontario Department of Economics and Development steeped us with relevant literature. Eric Marks in Toronto and Mrs. Ed Miller of the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters did some of the research.

Special credit must go to the Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors, whose corrections and additions were invaluable.

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LA 100-70116

Investigation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Los Angeles has revealed the following information pertaining to assistance provided military deserters and the route of travel taken by deserters to reach Canada as allegedly set up by The Resistance

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U.S. Marine ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH went AWOL from San Diego about November 10, 1967. Previously he had obtained the telephone number of one JERRY PALMER, a draft resistor in Los Angeles. He arrived in Los Angeles, phoned the number, and was referred to another phone number, never speaking to PALMER. On about November 13, 1967, he called the second number and a person named KAREN answered, "Draft Resistors". MAGERKURTH explained that he was AWOL and, receiving directions, he went to an address on Broxton Street in Westwood (Los Angeles)that was given to him over the phone. He met KAREN and she told MAGERKURTH she could get him to Canada. That night KAREN took MAGERKURTH to the home of MARVIN GLUCK on Observation Drive. The GLUCKs were in Canada. GREY ROBB came over to the house that night.On about November 14, 1967, MAGERKURTH called KAREN at the office and she said there was another individual there in the same situation and she would bring him to the GLUCK's residence.

On about October 16, 1967, U.S. Marine FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE arrived in Hollywood (Los Angeles), in an AWOL status, being enroute to Camp Pendleton, California. He became known in Hollywood as "AWOL". Approximately two to four weeks later he met an unidentified man in Hollywood, who apparently knew he was AWOL and a Deserter. This man gave ESPENSCHADE a phone number which ESPENSCHADE called. This was the phone number of the Los Angeles Draft Resistance in Westwood, California. A girl whose name ESPENSCHADE said was SHARON (later identified by ESPENSCHADE as KAREN DELLENBACH) answered the phone. ESPENSCHADE explained his status and was met about an hour later at Pandora's Box by GREG ROBB. ESPENSCHADE told ROBB he was AWOL and ROBB took ESPENSCHADE to an office building in Westwood. KAREN was there and asked ESPENSCHADE if he wanted to go to Canada. He responded in the affirmative. She told ESPENSCHADE he would fly to Seattle, take a bus to Port Angeles, Washington, and a ferry to Victoria,British Columbia, and that he would receive identificatio papers. ESPENSCHADE went to a house in Topanga Canyon with KAREN. KAREN gave ESPENSCHADE the keys to a 1967 Fiat, four door sedan, red in color, which ESPENSCHADE used while in Los Angeles.

At this house ESPENSCHADE met another deserter from the Marine Corps, introduced to him as DON TEMPLETON

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(later identified by ESPENSCHADE as ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH). MAGERKURTH, ESPENSCHADE, KAREN, and ROBB stayed at the house. KAREN and ROBB furnished ESPENSCHADE identification in the name of GREGORY MERLE ROBB. MAGERKURTH knew ESPENSCHADE only by the name FRED, whose last name was an unpronouneable German name. MAGERKURTH was furnished identification in the name of DON TEMPLIN. KAREN gave MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE approximately $100 each in cash.

On November 18, 1967, MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE were driven by KAREN to the Los Angeles Airport, Los Angeles, where they purchased stand-by student tickets to Seattle, Washington, via Western Airlines, as well as purchasing Youth Fare Identification Cards in the names of TEMPLIN and ROBB. MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE flew to Seattle on November 18, 1967, on Western Airlines Flight 602Y.

MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE, using the names of TEMPLIN and ROBB, respectively, stayed at the Aircrest Motel, Port Angeles, Washington, on November 18, 1967, and November 19, 1967.

MAGERKURTH called KAREN in Los Angeles from Port Angeles and asked for additional money. On November 19,1967, a $60 Western Union Money Order was sent to GREG ROBB at Port Angeles, Washington, from Inglewood, California, and signed for by ROBB on November 20, 1967.

MAGERKURTH returned from Canada and surrendered himself to authorities at Rock Island County Sheriff's Office, Rock Island, Illinois, on January 4, 1968. ESPENSCHADE was apprehended as a Fugitive-Deserter at Grand Forks, North Dakota,November 29, 1968.

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Further incidents of assistance provided by The Resistance to servicemen as evidenced by investigation by Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, revealed that in September 1968, a Costa Mesa hippie store proprietor, MICHAEL DOYLE, confronted a member of the USMC namely Marine Corporal THOMAS ARTHUR MANUS, Jr., service number 2180520, who at the time was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

MICHAEL DOYLE advised MANUS that he appeared to be to intelligent to be a Marine and he suggested that MANUS use narcotics to change his mind in conjunction with the Vietnam war.

MICHAEL DOYLE's brother, TIMOTHY DOYLE advised MANUS that through the efforts of an individual named KENNETH COWAN he would be helped to get out of the United States if he so desired. TIMOTHY DOYLE put MANUS in contact with COWAN and COWAN advised MANUS that the "underground" would get MANUS to Canada. COWAN provided for MANUS several pieces of literature one of which was entitled, "Manual for Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada published by the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme (supra).

MICHAEL DOYLE gave further instructions to MANUS to call the "Free Press" and provided MANUS with a telephone number which was answered, "The Resistance" by an individual who identified himself at "VIC" PROFUMO. This individual, is believed to be identical with a known Los Angeles Resistance worker, RICHARD PROFUMO (supra).

The Los Angeles "Free Press" is an avant-garde newspaper published weekly in Los Angeles, California.

PROFUMO instructed MANUS to contact Reverend LOUIS VITALE (supra)at Saint Joseph Rectory, Los Angeles, California. MANUS advised that VITALE agreed to make arrangements for MANUS to leave the United States.

Corporal MANUS is presently serving with the USMC in Vietnam and did not follow through with the above program arranged by the Resistance.

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MICHAEL DOYLE and
TIMOTHY JAMES DOYLE

On February 25, 1969, Officer HARRY CARTER of the Costa Mesa, California Police Department advised that the DOYLE brothers are proprietors of a hippie establishment utilizing the name House of Lhasa located at 179 East 17th Street, Costa Mesa, California. The business consists of selling psychedelic materials and catering to hippies. CARTER stated that TIMOTHY and MICHAEL DOYLE are the only full-time workers, although the business isfrequented by young teenage girls who assist in selling materials.

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

KENNETH COWAN

COWAN is publicly identified as The Resistance contact in Santa Ana, California.

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VI. FINANCES

LA T-3 (11/15/68)
LA T-2 (2/17/69)

...

Contributions or membership dues are not required by The Resistance from its members; there are no fund raising drives held by The Resistance itself. The largest single benefactor is the Peace Action Council (PAC) (See Appendix), who turn over to The Resistance extra monies collected at PAC sponsored rallies.

On February 17, 1969, a bank account maintained at the Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, California, under the name Supporters of The Resistance, was closed by the bank for it had been dormant since December 6, 1968, and at that time the account was overdrawn.

On April 18, 1969, a bank account maintained at the Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Wilshire - Catalina Branch, Los Angeles, California, contained a balance of $163.51.

Names of those authorized to sign checks on this account have been mentioned on page ten under the sub-caption Officers.

Information pertaining to The Resistance bank account is not to be made public and is available only by the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to the manager of the Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Wilshire-Catalina Branch, Los Angeles, California.

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VII. FOREIGN CONTACTS, COOPERATION AND/OR INFLUENCE

LA T-7 (11/8/68)

There is no known direct contact by The Resistance in the Los Angeles area with any foreign element with the one exception of the Toronto, Canada Anti-Draft Program, which allegedly has contact with The Resistance organization throughout the United States.

A publication entitled, "Act, The Ritas Newsletter", Volume One, Number Three, published in Western Europe, with name and contact address given as J. P. SARTRE, BP 130, Paris 14, France, is the only known communication from a foreign country which has made contact with The Resistance in Los Angeles, California. This leaflet gives the appearance of being published by Resisters within the armed forces.

This leaflet explains two words, one of which is Rita. "A Rita is a Resister inside the armed forces, an American Serviceman who resists imperialistic agression in S. E. Asia. His reasons may be political, pacifistic or whatever." The second word is Frita. "A friend of Rita, an American, European or other civilian who helps Ritas operate.

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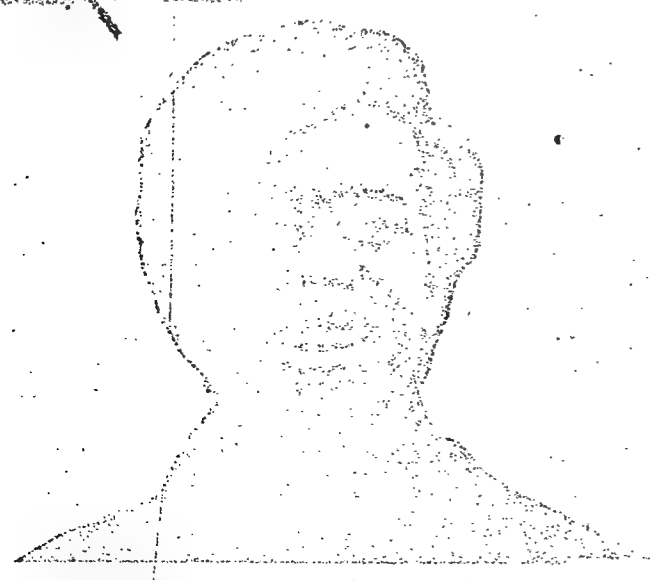
Peace Talks

Recently the Johnson government has begun peace talks on VN. Shortly after this announcement, the largest scale ground military action in the history of VN was launched. Its obvious that under it all, the government intends to carry on the war while overyone TALKS about peace. The idea is to lull the public back to sleep. They want people to think the war will soon be over and forgotten --- along with their guilt in sending thousands of young men to their death in an immoral war. The hard facts on VN right now are that (1) the "peace talks" could go on for a year or more, (2)the beginning of peace talks does not at all signal the ending of a war.MORE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN KOREA AFTER THE PEACE TALKS HAD BEGUN THAN BEFORE. This means it is not over for us. It is necessary to continue pressuring our government by expressing our true feelings loudly and openly. We would like to hear what you think about the war. Write to our address.

Pvt. Philip Wagner, US56825183



Soon due for international release is a film by PHIL WAGNER telling why he left his Army base to carry on opposition to the war from abroad.

"Son, . . ."

A few months ago I was in my barracks when a friend asked me if I would like to accompany him to Frankfurt to hear a talk given by the SDS German-American Committee for Peace in Vietnam. Prior to this time I had ideas of my own about this cruel war,but I had not yet decided to act.

The people I found there are the TRULY FREE PEOPLE. They believe as I do in that you must live and let live, love and be loved. The Golden Rule would be the best policy if people would just practice it and live by it. Would you like it if a foreign power were to come to America and to do to you and your family what is being done to the Vietnamese people?..no, of course not.

In the Constitution, you are given certain rights which CANNOT be taken from you. Yet, the same government who gave you these rights says,"Son, for three years of your life, you must become our tool of destruction and for three years you have no rights!" Thus people believe them and submit to inhuman acts.

The Ten Commandments say"Thou shalt not kill" and yet our government says you must. Is this right? Answer this question in your heart.

The United States says it represents the "free world". Maybe to some people it does, but take a good long look at the American past and the American present. To me it says only one thing, race prejudice.

The American government can continue its senseless war only as long as it has mindless people to do its dirty work. If you don't believe in the war then find others with your ideas and join together in RITA-Resistance Inside the Armed Forces. I myself left the Army on the 16th of February and until they realize the mistakes they are making I shall not return. Only when they stop this senseless killing will I return to my unit.

If you have a copy of the ACT don't hoard it! Show it to your friends. Maybe they too have the same idea as you.

Pvt E-2 RA 17751604, Lawrence W. Cochere

ACT

The RITA's Newsletter
Vol 1, No 2
Western Europe

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RITA . . .

What is a RITA? A RITA is a Resister inside the Armed Forces, an American Serviceman who resists imperialistic aggression in S.E. Asia. His reasons may be political, pacifistic or whatever.

What is a Full-Time RITA? A full-time resister is a soldier who has temporarily left the Armed Forces to work against his country's inhuman aggression in S.E.Asia. He does not consider himself a deserter; usually he has the intention of returning after this war. He is neither unpatriotic,nor anti-American. He is merely an individual acting in the ways that he believes to be right and for the best human interests.

What is a FRITA? A friend of RITA, an American,European or other civilian who helps Ritas operate.

What do RITAs do? They organize resistance to the war such as the growing American Servicemen's Union (ASU) inside the Armed Forces. They provide a source of truth for GI's by distributing GI papers such as the BOND and by writing and editing the ACT. The RITA newsletter,ACT is put out by full-time resisters for the sole purpose of presenting the truth to American Servicemen who at one time or another will be called upon to serve the war machine.

RITAs and FRITAs are not tightly organized with officers membership or a given political line. Rather they are individuals of many political, religious and philosophical beliefs united in their opposition to this war.

RITAs and FRITAs work with any person, organization or group who will help American Servicemen fight against this war.

WE ARE MORE INTERESTED IN ACTS THAN IN WORDS.
CAN YOU HELP? YES!
WRITE TO THIS ADDRESS: J.P.Sartre,BP 139,Paris 14,France

Written in behalf of the editors by: Pfc. Terry Klug

SEND US COMPANY ROSTERS

Special on Canada

Pvt. Jeff Arnold (RA 16892076) writes to us from Canada: "I learned that a deserter cannot be extradited to the U.S. unless he was stationed in Canada when he deserted. Deserters are handled and processed exactly the same as draft resisters or anyone else wishing to become a landed Immigrant of Canada. I am now in the process of applying for my status."
The problem is getting in,but it shouldn't be that difficult if you cross as a weekend tourist. Once there,contact any of the numerous peace groups. Just a few of the many possible places you can contact can be found in our "Where It's At" column.

American servicemen Unite! You have nothing to lose but your stripes!

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Religious, Humanitarian or Political

Each resister has his own individual ideas, but we are united in opposing the American policy in Vietnam. Do you feel that the Vietnam war is a breach of the ten commandments? Or perhaps, you see it as an imperialistic war, the result of a capitalist system. Or perhaps, you oppose it, but aren't quite sure why.

Every resister has his own bag in how he expresses his opposition. We do not advocate any one form as being better than another. If you are humanitarian enough to oppose inhuman aggressive wars such as those waged by the U.S. government, we are more than happy to help you.

We do, however, feel that you ARE wrong if you know that something is unjust about the war, but do nothing. Don't end up making illegitimate excuses when it's over. If you remain apathetic toward the hypocritical U.S. policy for duty in Vietnam, then be considered guilty of supporting an illegal war.

You may even be one of those who support the war. If so, we suggest you look into your reasoning. Many of us were once "hawks", but now see what the military establishment was desperately trying to hide from us and is still hiding from you.

Have the courage to look for the truth.

Pvt. Richard Perrin, RA11748246

DICK PERRIN interviewed by STOKELY CARMICHAEL at a RITA press conference.

Why I Split

To begin with, let's not concern ourselves with the argument of whether violence is a good or bad thing. It exists and we must acknowledge the fact. It is neither good nor evil, it simply is. The question is how violence is used.

It has been used as an instrument against us when we oppose recruiters from the Pentagon, Dean Rusk, or president Johnson. It is used as an instrument against the black people in the course of their daily lives.

It is now being used against the Vietnamese people. Why? Because they are Communists, we're told. You can never make me believe that a man deserves to die, be injured, maimed or brutalized because of his political beliefs. Those who want American soldiers to believe this and fight in Vietnam are probably themselves living in luxury.

I left the Army because of the unjust actions committed in Vietnam. I sat down one day and thought about myself and the people of Vietnam. They have a hard life to put up with. I have no right to take their lives and they shouldn't be able to take mine.

Don't think I'm telling you to desert. What I do want you to remember is that the government exists to serve us; we are not simply its instrument.

Pvt. Calvin Beasley, RA18516735

Published by
RITA
Resisters Inside the Army

THIS LAW WAS MADE FOR MAN
NOT MAN FOR THE LAW

OUR ADDRESS
JEAN PAUL [redacted]
BP 130
PARIS 14 [redacted] FRANCE

GI's ACT

Where it's at

We don't urge you to desert. That's a totally personal decision. Whatever your decision you should know about the legal and political situation in the various countries of Europe.

WHERE SERVICEMEN HAVE GONE: IN ORDER FROM BEST TO WORST

THE SAFEST COUNTRY IS SWEDEN:
Sweden gives full political rights to deserters. This means security from the Army, the chance to work and even the possibility for political action against the war. There are now over 70 deserters in Sweden.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT HAS JOINED THE RANKS OF THOSE COUNTRIES OPENLY WELCOMING DESERTERS.

SWITZERLAND IS OK ONCE YOU ARE INSIDE. Contact a lawyer or newspaper.

FRANCE: France has granted short-term regularly renewed residence as well right to work to every deserter since last May. Opposition to the war by resisters has been limited in theory, but seldom in practice.

NORWAY, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM:
Are supposed to be unfriendly, but in fact try hard to avoid seeing things. It's still somewhat risky though. Some test cases are in progress and if you want to become one see a lawyer. INADAMNLUG02PROVOS.

ENGLAND IS STILL A RISKY PLACE TO BE. ITALY IS BAD.

WEST GERMANY ARRESTS AND RETURNS.

AT THE BORDER: It is said that it helps to have or pretend to have some money (about $40), to be presentable, and if possible to have a birth certificate. If you have a passport use it. Hats cover GI haircuts.

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE AT THE BORDER:
Army ID cards have been used for identification as a political refugee opposed to the war. You are probably safer in prison for a few days in a country like France or even Holland than in Germany where you will automatically be turned over to the Army.

SERVICEMEN are invited to visit or write to the following to discuss the war and other issues:

CANADA: Vancouver Committee to Aid War Objectors, Box 42 3[illegible]
Montreal: Nardo Castillo, Tel (519) 931 3087.

GERMANY Frankfurt: SDS, German-American Committee for Peace in Vietnam, Wilhelm-Hauffstrasse 5, Tel: 77 64 22.
Berlin: Free University AStA (Student Government) Berlin-Dahlen, Garystrasses 21, Tel: 76 90 22 45. SDS, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kurfürstendam 140, Tel: 886 14 49.
Western Germany in general: Talk to SDS or student government (AStA) of German universities.

HOLLAND Amsterdam, SJ, Dutch-American Committee for Peace in Vietnam, 73 Haarlemmerhoouttuinen, Tel: 24 72 35.

FRANCE Paris: Quaker Center, 114 bis rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6, Tel: 222 35 30. Strasbourg: St. Nicolas Church, (Sun. Mornings) or telephone Pastor George, Tel: 32 80 45.

GREAT BRITAIN W.R.I. (War Resisters' International), 3 Caledonian Road, London North 1, Tel: 837 3860. Committee of 100, 13 Goodwin Street, London N.4.
STOP IT, 59 Fleet St. London EC4, Tel: Fle 57 35

DENMARK Copenhagen, Danish Committee for Supporting Deserters, Milosvej 14, 2300 S, Tel: 51 72 20.

NORWAY Solidarites Komiteen for Vietnam, Idunsgate 5. Oslo 1.

SWEDEN Stockholm: Clarte, Palsundsgatan 8. Tel: 69 88 90.
Demokratisk Ungdom, Kungsgatan 84, Tel: 51 72 20.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Rautz, Waffenplatzstr. 6, Zurich, Tel: 356883

LEGAL ADVICE

BELGIUM: Mark de Kock, 44, Rue Froissart, Brussels, Tel: 33 77 21.

CANADA: J.V.C. Kelly Suite, 701, 85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Tel: (416) 368 64 64.

FRANCE Paris:
J.J. de Felice, 17 Ave. de Messine, Paris 8, Tel: Wag 25 91
N. Dreyfus, 59 rue Nicolo, Paris 16, Tel: Tro 26 31.

SWITZERLAND Zurich: H.H. Braunschweig, 8600 Duebendorf, Im Langacker 6, Tel 27-05 10.

SWEDEN Stockholm: H.J. Frank, Kungsgatan 24, Tel 20053[illegible]

PUBLICATIONS

The BOND: The Serviceman's Newspaper, Room 633, 156 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. (10010).

VETERANS STARS AND STRIPES FOR PEACE: 1608 W. Madison Ave., Room 201, Chicago, Illinois.

VIETNAM G.I., P.O. Box 9273, Chicago, Illinois (60690).

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SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE

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I. ORGANIZATION

A. SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE (SSLC)

B. BACKGROUND

LA T-4 (2/38/68)
(12/13/68)

The SSLC is composed of a group of lawyers separate from the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (See Appendix), but comprised of and founded by individuals who for the most part are members of the NLG.

C. PURPOSE

LA T-4 (2/28/68)
(12/13/68)

The purpose of the SSLC is to obstruct and slow down the SSS so that less manpower will be available for use in South Vietnam. During the last several months of 1968, the SSLC unsuccessfully attempted to have a Selective Service panel of lawyers established under the Criminal Justice Act.

D. OFFICERS

LA t-4 (4/24/69)

The SSLC has no formal membership. WILLIAM G. SMITH, attorney and active board member of the NLG of Southern California, acts as chairman of the organization (SSLC) and SHIRLEY NELSON is listed as the secretary and acting treasurer.

LA T-4 (4/18/69)

SHIRLEY NELSON is a volunteer worker for the LACDBR, and is a member of the California State College Chapter of SDS.

E. ACTIVISTS

LA T-4 (4/24/69)

Aside from SMITH and NELSON, the other leading figures within the SSLC are:

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FRANK SIMPLICIO PESTANA
JEAN KIDWELL PESTANA
BENJAMIN MARGOLIS
Dr. MURRAY ABOWITZ

LA T-8 (1/28/65)

FRANK and JEAN PESTANA are members of the Science and Engineers Club (SEC) of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

LA T-4 (1/30/68)

Dr. MURRAY ABOWITZ was a member of the SCDCP as of the above date.

LA T-8 (2/23/61)
(4/6/65)

BENJAMIN MARGOLIS was a member of the Lawyers Club Professional Culture Section, SCDCP, as of February 1961.

A meeting was held in the home of BENJAMIN MARGOLIS in Los Angeles, California, on the evening of April 2, 1965, to hear a report from DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP. HEALEY had just returned from an extended trip in the East where she worked for the Communist Party (CP) on questions having to do with the Mc Carran Act case pending before the Federal Courts and her efforts to start a movement for the removal of the Mc Carran Act. BEN MARGOLIS was in attendance at this meeting.

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II. ACTIVITIES

The following is indicative of the current activities of the SSLC:

LA T-4 (11/6/67)

WILLIAM G. SMITH traveled to Canada, September 9, 1967, to explore the possibility of American draft resisters traveling to Canada. SMITH returned from Canada with large quantities of literature which offered assistance to American draft resisters from Canadian organizations as well as large quantities of Marxist, Lenninist publications.

LA T-4 (4/9/68)

A meeting of the SSLC was held on April 4, 1968, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, which was presided over by WILLIAM G. SMITH. SMITH advised that letters would be sent to all Draft Counsel Centers in the Los Angeles area announcing that the SSLC is ready to defend people indicted for Selective Service violations. SMITH stated that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR) (See Appendix) will print much of the material used by the SSLC.

LA T-4 (6/19/68)

A meeting of the SSLC was held on June 13, 1968, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, California, where it was decided that The Resistance (supra) would be asked to begin documentation of a . inadequate or incompetent defense of Selective Service defendants by members of the Federal Indigent Panel.

LA T-4 (7/15/68)

On July 11, 1968, a meeting of the SSLC was held at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, California. Among the topics discussed at this meeting was the Brede case, a

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Jehovah's Witness, docket number 21928, Ninth Circuit, San Francisco, California. This casewas commented on by AUBREY GROSSMAN, head of a SSLC at San Francisco, California. According to GROSSMAN, the issue in this case was the failure of the local draft board to pass on the issuance of an order for a civilian to report for alternate civilian duty. In this particular case a draft board clerk issued the order. According to GROSSMAN, the case is important because it could set a precedent which could invalidate all cases in which board members failed to pass on induction orders. Based on this case GROSSMAN felt that a Writ could be obtained to release several people presently incarcerated.

Also discussed at the above meeting was the possibility of filing a suit either under the Civil Rights Act or a suit dealing with malpractice or both against physicans at the Los Angeles AFEES. SMITH stated at the meeting that about 20 cases had been documented in which individuals were certified both physically and mentally fit at AFEES, Los Angeles, California, but were later found to be unfit for duty. SMITH felt that there was a possibility of filing a suit charging conspiracy on the part of the doctors at the Induction Center to deprive the inductees of their civil rights.

Another possibility discussed at the meeting was that of filing slander suits against doctors at AFEES based on derrogatory remarks allegedly made by them concerning medical reports of other doctors.

LA T-4 (9/4/68)

At a meeting of the SSLC at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, California, on August 22, 1968, a topic of discussion included the possibility of transferring medical examinations and induction orders to other cities. SMITH stated that a man should only have his physical examination transferred to another city because the chances for a man to get a medical exemption at another city was better than in Los Angeles. If the individual should later decide to refuse induction some cities, especially Phoenix, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico, would not be good places to go to trial.

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Several cases concerning Selective Service violations were assigned to various lawyers attending this meeting.

LA T-4 (9/17/68)

At a meeting of the SSLC on September 12, 1968, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, California, it was announced that The Resistance had been gathering information concerning inadequate defense of SSA violators.

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III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-4 (4/24/69)

The SSLC has worked with and received the cooperation of the NLG at the LACDBR and The Resistance. The cooperation of The Resistance has been implemented by the use of The Resistance in documenting cases of alleged inadequate defense of Selective Service violation by the Federal Indigent Panel.

The NLG is the chief source of legal talent used by the SSLC and the LACDBR has provided printed material as well as referring Selective Service violators, or those who refused to be drafted, to the SSLC for legal defense.

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IV. COMMUNICATION

The SSLC has carried advertisements in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" announcing meetings of the SSLC.

> "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" is a daily legal newspaper published and distributed in Los Angeles, California.

LA T-4 (4/24/69)

The announcement of meetings for the SSLC generally are accomplished by mailing the minutes of the previous meeting to those who may be interested in attending functions of the SSLC.

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V. FINANCES

LA T-4 (4/24/69)

The principal sources of funds for the SSLC are donations and collections from individual members.

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VI. FOREIGN CONTACTS, COOPERATION AND/OR INFLUENCE

LA T-4 (4/24/69)

With the exception of the trip by WILLIAM G. SMITH to Canada in September 1967, to explore the possibility of travel of draft evaders to Canada and his subsequent return with quantities of literature, which offer assistance to draft evaders from the United States as well as Marxist, Lenninist literature, no foreign contact or cooperation has been noted.

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GIs AND VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

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I. ORGANIZATION

A. GIs AND VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (GIVVAW)

LA T-3 (2/20/69)

GIVVAW is an organization comprised of both active duty servicemen and veterans who are opposed to the war in Vietnam.

GIVVAW has been infiltrated and is greatly controlled by members of the Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialist Alliance (LAB-YSA) (See Appendix).

B. BACKGROUND

LA T-7 (11/7/68)

The original circular disseminated by GIVVAW in the Los Angeles, California area dated October 27, 1968, announced that a meeting was being called on November 3, 1968, at a tavern located at 8401 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

In part this circular stated, "Let's begin to do something about this ridiculous war. We publicly ask for your help in assisting us to formulate a revolution within the peace movement."

The present headquarters and current meeting place for GIVVAW is a one room establishment known as "Echo Mike's Coffee House", 743½ South Alvarado, Los Angeles.

C. PURPOSE

LA T-3 (2/20/69)

This organization, GIVVAW, has formulated as its reason for existing the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam.

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D. OFFICERS AND CURRENT ACTIVISTS

LA T-9 (4/22/69)

The chairman or coordinator of GIVVAW is G. JAMES BOGGIO. The secretary is TERRY LYNN HILLMAN. PETER COOPER is listed as the individual responsible for the distribution of anti-Vietnam literature.

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

G. JAMES BOGGIO, TERRY LYNN HILLMAN, and PETER COOPER are all current members of the LAB-YSA. HILLMAN is also organizer for the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) (infra) in Los Angeles, California.

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II. ACTIVITIES

LA T-7 (4/16/69)

At an SMC (infra) anti-war planning conference held on April 12, 1969, at 8162 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, TERRY HILLMAN suggested that a steering committee be established. This committee would consist of at least one person from each college campus as well as a representative from GIVVAW. At this same meeting it was announced that future activities called for the SMC with the cooperation of the GIVVAW to sponsor a GI picnic and teach-in. It was also stated at this meeting that in the immediate future newspaper publications would begin directed towards high school and college students.

LA T-10 (12/30/68)

On April 6, 1969, the GIVVAW would sponsor a peace march and rally in Los Angeles, California, in opposition to the war in Vietnam.

On April 6, 1969, the proposed peace march took place in Los Angeles, California, under the sponsorship of GIVVAW and its allied groups, the SMC, LAB-YSA, and individuals who are associated with The Resistance (supra).

This march was attended by a total of approximately 3000 persons and was observed by Special Agents of the FBI.

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III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-3 (2/20/69)
LA T-7 (4/16/69)

Due to the relative newness of GIVVAW, the organization having come into existence as recent as November 1968, activities up to this time have been limited.

The GIVVAW has been infiltrated by members of the LAB-YSA and is affiliated with the SMC and it is anticipated that greater cooperation will exist among these three organizations.

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IV. COMMUNICATION

LA T-3 (4/16/69)

The GIVVAW has no regular or official newspaper, newsletter or other publication. In the past they have distributed circulars and leaflets in the Los Angeles area, which describe past activities, solicit participation or advertise future events.

For further information concerning communication within GIVVAW, see Section five captioned Assistance to AWOLs Deserters, or Draft Evaders.

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V. ASSISTANCE TO AWOLs, DESERTERS, AND DRAFT EVADERS

LA T-9 (4/22/69)

The GIVVAW does not promote desertion from the armed forces, it promotes active duty servicemen to join GIVVAW and speak out against the war in Vietnam while in an active duty status.

Source knows of no incident where GIVVAW has offered help or assistance to deserters, AWOLs, or draft evaders seeking to flee the country.

LA T-3 (4/24/69)

Publications for individuals who are members of the GIVVAW are made available at "Echo Mike's Coffee Shop", 743½ South Alvarado, Los Angeles, California. Following are xeroxed copies of three mimeographed handouts which are allegedly published by members of the military on or near the military base to which they are assigned.

Contained within each publication is a list of other publications which may be obtained from other military bases throughout the United States.

The following literature is described as follows:

1. The Ultimate Weapon
   By GIs, For GIs
   Issue number three
   February 5, 1969

2. The Ultimate Weapon
   By GIs, For GIs,
   Issue Number five
   March 15, 1969

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3. Fun Travel Adventure (FTA)
Issue Number seven
March 1969

FTA is described as being published underground for and by GIs at Fort Knox dedicated to free speech and the struggle for their rights.

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THE ULTIMATE WEAPON

BY GI'S, FOR GI'S

Number 3 February 5, 1969

Free to GIs 15¢ to civilians

★ ★

GI'S JOIN INAUGURAL ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION

by Sp/4 Allen Myers

The streets of Washington echoed with chants of "FTA all the way" and "Bring the troops home -- now" on January 19 as some 12,000 to 15,000 demonstrators marched to greet the incoming Nixon administration with the demand for an immediate end to the war.

I was among some 75 to 100 active duty GIs from Fort Dix, Fort Knox, Fort Campbell, Fort Belvoir and Andrews AFB who marched at the head of the demonstration. The sizable GI turnout was achieved in spite of the fact that most bases in the Washington area had been restricted, and that at least two bus loads of GIs from southern bases had not been able to reach Washington.

At a rally which preceded the demonstration, two Vietnam vets still on active duty were among the speakers. One of them had been seriously wounded in Vietnam in November and had left his bed at Walter Reed Hospital to participate in the demonstration.

The mood of the marchers was a combination of seriousness and high spirits at the large turnout. As we passed spectators along the route, many of whom shouted their support or gave us the "V" sign, we chanted "Join us; join us." When we occasionally passed an officer, the chant became "Lifers, join us."

The day before the demonstration, January 18, many of us had participated in the teach-in or the workshops which were part of the weekend's activities. I attended the

(continued on page 4)

DISCLAIMER

The Ultimate Weapon is published by the Fort Dix Free Speech Movement, an organization of GIs whose only connection with the Department of Defense is involuntary. Opinions expressed are those of the writers and should not be taken as an expression of the Department of Defense. Similarly, opinions of DoD should not be taken as reflecting the views of The Ultimate Weapon or the FSM.

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VETERAN OF MASS MOVEMENTS TO SPEAK AT GI DAY

The brass is having its problems now in cramming their propaganda down the throats of EM, but these problems are nothing compared to the demonstrations they're still trying to forget: the huge "Bring Us Home" movement at the end of World War II.

When Japan surrendered in 1945, the American EM figured, correctly, that they'd done their job and now it was time to go back to civilian life. But the politicians and the brass weren't tired at all -- they hadn't been doing the fighting.

The brass decided it would be fun to keep everyone in uniform and send them to places like China, Vietnam and Indonesia to put the colonial governments back in power. But a mass movement in the United States and within the armed forces forced the government to back down and send the troops back home.

Fred Halstead, who will be the main speaker at GI Day at the University of Pennsylvania on March 1, was in the navy at the time and was an active participant in the Bring Us Home Movement. More recently, he was a principal organizer of the largest demonstration in the history of the country: the April 15, 1967 antiwar march of nearly half a million people in New York City.

Halstead was the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President in 1968 and traveled to Vietnam in October to talk to GIs there about the war. He is now a member of the committee coordinating plans for the massive Easter Sunday demonstrations.

GI Day will also include the showing of the film "The Agony of Vietnam." This documentary was originally made for ABC television, but was never shown on TV because it told too much of the truth.

Following the films and speakers, there will be a party -- with plenty of beer, but please keep off the grass.

GI Day is sponsored by the Fort Dix Free Speech Movement, and every GI who can make it is invited to attend. Films and speakers will be at the University of Pennsylvania New Fine Arts Building (on 34th St. north of Spruce) beginning at 2:00 p.m. The party will begin at 8:30 p.m. (that's 2030) at 4943 Chester Ave. See you there.

Mass GI protest meeting at end of World War II

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NIXON TALKS — BUT WHO SPEAKS FOR US?

It is now ten months since Lyndon Johnson announced one of the sickest April Fool jokes on record: the Paris negotiations. During these ten months, both Johnson and Nixon have shown themselves willing to let GIs die while the negotiators discuss issues as trivial as the shape of the conference table.

Since the talks began, more than 8,000 Americans and countless Vietnamese have died. Even the most optimistic officials admit that they expect both the talks and the dying to go on for a long time. What can possibly be gained from the negotiations that can begin to justify the continued loss of life?

Is is worth even one life to keep the Saigon warlords in power for another day? Must GIs die so that Nixon can have a voice in what sort of government will rule Vietnam when -- and if -- the war ends? Do you want to kill or be killed to "save face" for Nixon? Or should Nixon start worrying about what happens to the faces and bodies of American GIs in Vietnam?

The truth of the matter is that Nixon could end the war in a moment if he really wanted to. It didn't require any negotiations to get involved in Vietnam, and it doesn't require any to get out. We should and can get out now the same way we got in: unilaterally and without asking anyone's permission. And if that causes a few politicians and generals to lose face, then that's too damn bad for the politicians and generals.

Richard Nixon and his negotiators aren't speaking for us. If we want to end this war, we are going to have to speak for ourselves. We are going to have to speak up publicly and as loudly as possible, so that everyone in the country can hear us.

Joining the army or being drafted does not deprive us of our citizenship. We have the right and duty of any citizen to speak out on public issues. And as GIs we have an added reason for speaking out.

On April 6, massive GI - civilian demonstrations against the war will provide us with a chance to tell the world how we feel, in a perfectly legal manner. If you want this war ended now, join us in New York on April 6 and let everyone know that Nixon doesn't speak for us, we're speaking for ourselves.

* * *

NEWARK CONFERENCE TO PLAN ACTION

If you took a bus from Newark airport recently, you may have received a leaflet advertising GI Day in Philadelphia or a copy of The Ultimate Weapon. The people doing the leafleting are from a number of different antiwar groups in northern New Jersey who have begun cooperating around building the massive GI - civilian demonstration in New York on April 6.

As part of this work, a regional conference will be held in Newark on February 15 to plan activities and discuss how the civilian movement can best work with GIs.

The keynote speaker for the conference will Be Brian Donovan, a former Marine veteran of the war. He will be followed by a panel of GIs, students, and other activists, including the Fort Hood 3.

Workshops will follow on such subjects as defense of GIs attacked by the brass, education on the war, and plans for April 6.

GIs in the area should try to attend the Newark conference and help the civilian movement plan its work for the coming period. The conference will take place in the Campus Center building at the Rutgers University extension, 350 High Street. (High St. is four blocks west of Broad St.) Starting time is 9 a.m. on February 15.

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OTHER GI PAPERS

Task Force
546 Filmore St.
San Francisco, California

The Bond
Room 633
156 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10010

Fun, Travel & Adventure (Ft Knox)
532 N. 20th St.
Louisville, Kentucky

Flag-in-Action (Ft Campbell)
P.O. Box 2416
New Providence, Tennessee

Fatigue Press (Ft Hood)
101 Ave. D
Killeen, Texas

Short Times (Ft Jackson)
P.O Box 543
Columbia, South Carolina

Last Harrass (Ft Gordon)
P.O Box 2994
Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia

Counterpoint!
912 NE 42nd St.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Logistic
9 S. Clinton
Chicago, Illinois 60606

INAUGARAL DEMONSTRATION

(cont. from p.1)

workshop on GI organizing and was especially pleased by the hundreds of civilians who attended in order to learn what they could do to help build the growing anti-war movement within the armed forces. The workshop responded enthusiastically to a proposal to build the April 6 Easter Sunday demonstrations as a way that would allow the movement to demonstrate its growing strength in a perfectly legal manner.

The success of the demonstration January 19 was a strong indication that the April 6 demonstrations will also be a big success.

* * *

DON'T MISS AN ISSUE -- SUBSCRIBE TO THE ULTIMATE WEAPON NOW!

Subscriptions are free to GIs. A supporting subscription for civilians is $5.00.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____

Mail to: The Ultimate Weapon
P.O. Box 8633
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101

DISPOSITION FORM

(AR 340-15)

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT
PEACE	To End THe War In Viet Nam

TO THE ULTIMATE WEAPON

FROM SP4 [redacted]
249th General Hospital
Cp Drake, Japan
Apo SF 96267

DATE 28 JAN 69

CMT 1

Greetings,

Am very much interested in the "Cause" and inquire into your involvement....I seek subscription over conscription and offer my humble services. To peace...

dennie

/2/

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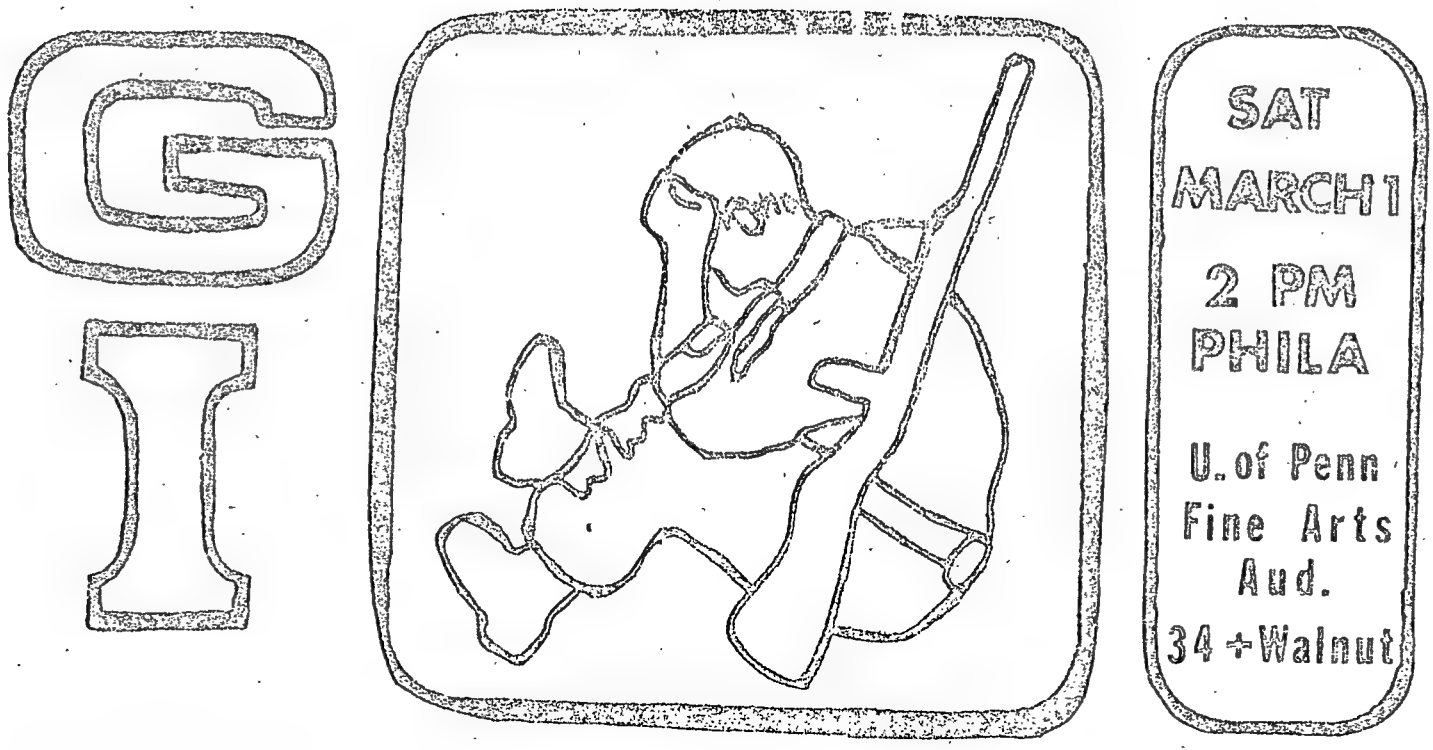

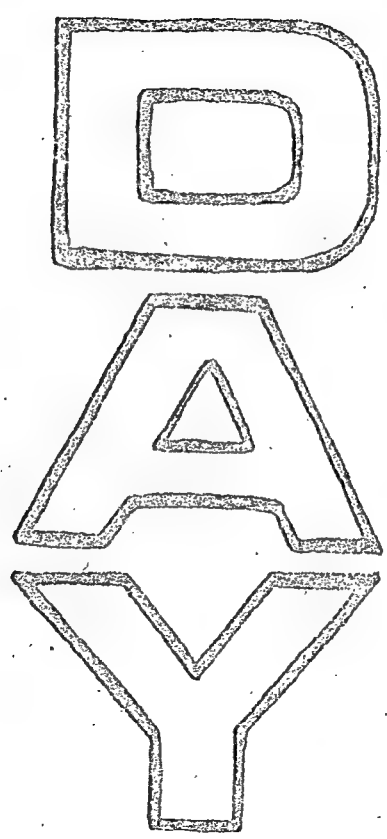

the Ultimate Weapon of Fort Dix
invites GI's and civilians to:

- FILMS — DAVID SCHOENBRUN'S ABC DOCUMENTARY ON VIETNAM
- SPEAKER FRED HALSTEAD
  US NAVY VETERAN; PARTICIPANT IN 1946 US TROOP "BRING US HOME NOW" MOVEMENT; FROM 5th AVENUE PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE; ORGANIZER OF LARGEST ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION IN US HISTORY, NY, APRIL 15, 1967; JUST BACK FROM VISITING GIS IN VIETNAM.
- PARTY 8:30 P.M. 4943 CHESTER AVENUE
  TAKE 13 TROLLEY TO 49th ST.

THANK YOU -- I

We've always felt that the best friends that GIs have in this country are in the civilian antiwar movement. Philadelphia Women Strike for Peace gave a concrete example of this January 25 at a luncheon in honor of Philadelphia Resistance and the Ft. Dix Free Speech Movement. The luncheon raised a sizable sum to help pay for The Ultimate Weapon and other activities of the FSM. Our thanks to WSP.

THANK YOU -- II

If this issue of The Ultimate Weapon looks better than the last two, there's a reason. Philadelphia Resistance has generously provided us with the use of their offset press to print The Ultimate Weapon. We appreciate it, and we trust our readers do too.

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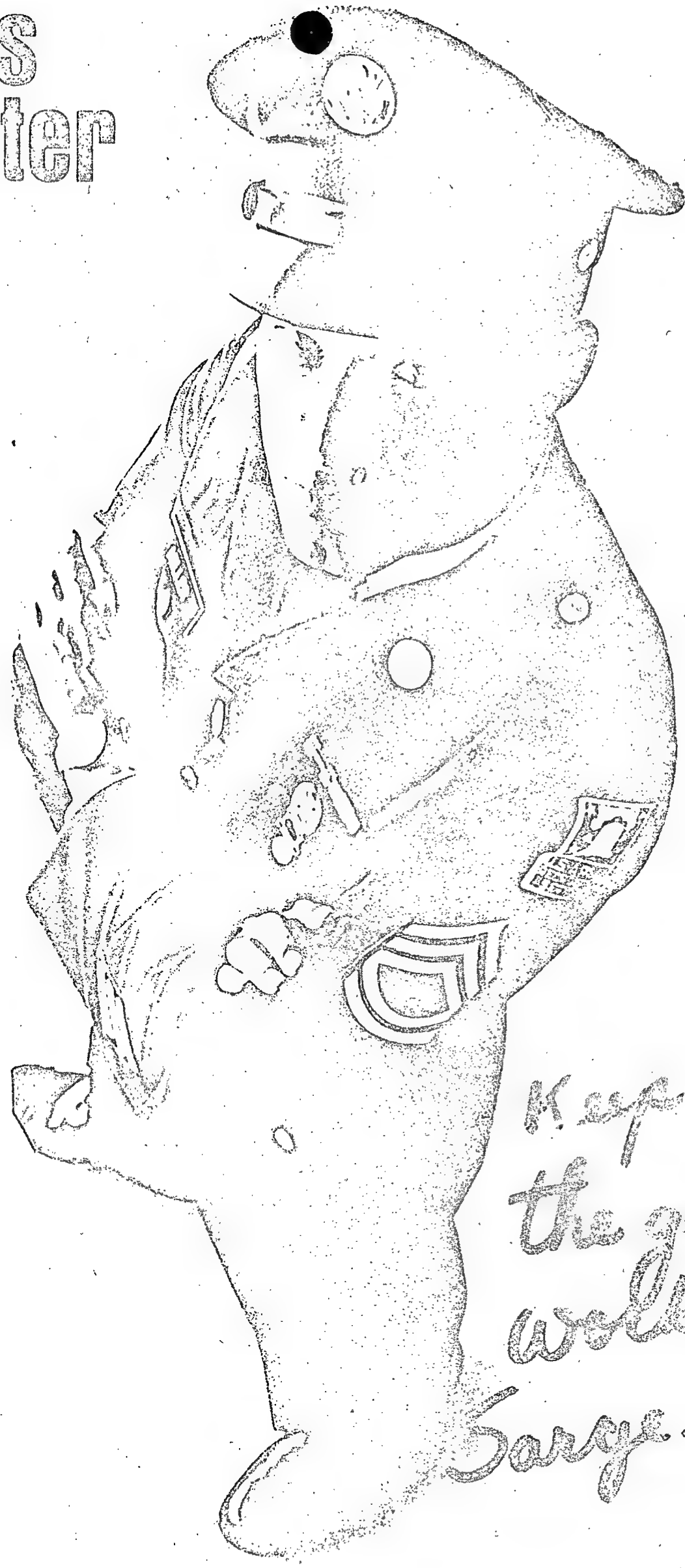
Last year this Army Recruiter talked 48 young men out of joining the Army.



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THE ULTIMATE WEAPON

BY GI'S, FOR GI'S

Number 5 | Free to GIs | 15¢ to civilians | March 15, 1969

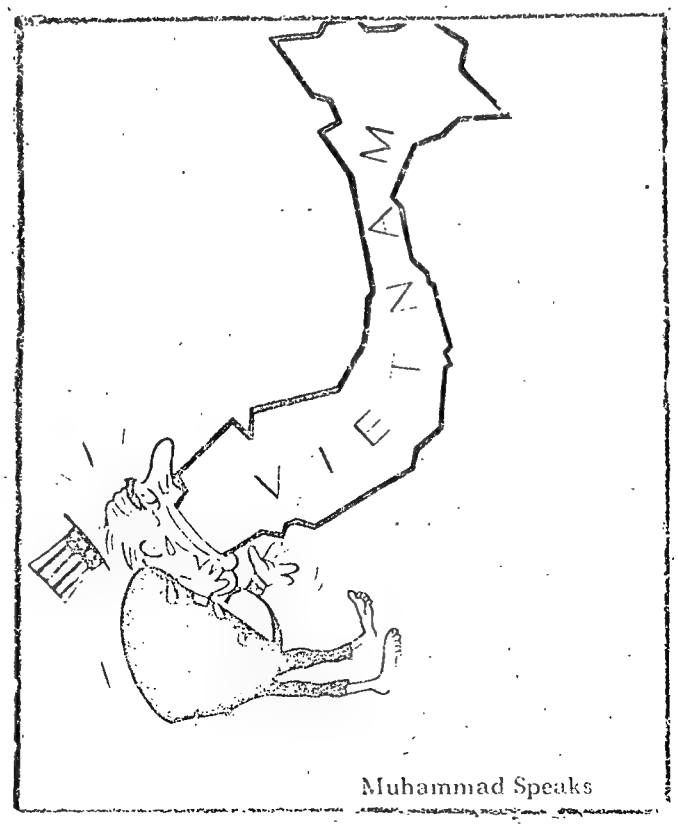
★ ★

WHY DEMONSTRATE?

On Easter weekend, April 5-6, joint GI-civilian demonstrations against the war will take place in seven cities across the country. Because many people have questions either about these demonstrations or about demonstrations in general, we are printing below some of the most common questions with the answers that we think apply.

Q. Do demonstrations really accomplish anything?

A. Yes. First of all, they affect public opinion in a manner that would be impossible by almost any other means. People like us, the people most affected by the war, don't own newspapers or TV stations which we could use to present our views to the public. But when we get out in the street, especially in large numbers, we're news and people hear about it.



Muhammad Speaks

NO MORE WAITING

Pollsters have reported that many Americans have been "waiting to see" what Nixon will do about the war before passing judgment on the new administration.

If anyone is still waiting, they have more patience than we do. Nixon has made it perfectly clear that he intends to continue the war as long as we permit him to do so. His administration is now eight weeks old, and in every one of those weeks 200, 300 or more GIs have died for nothing.

We have to face the fact that the war is <u>never</u> going to be ended in Paris. The American government is doing only one thing there: it is trying to still opposition in this country by spreading the illusion that the war is almost over. But the truth is that the draft calls and the Vietnam levies are as high or higher than they have ever been, and that Nixon intends to keep them that way.

Some people have been fooled by the "negotiations." GIs are going to have to play a major role in destroying their illusions. We can do that by telling the American people that we're not willing to die for these phoney negoations. There's only one way to end this war and end it now, and that's to bring the GIs home now--not six months or a year or ten years later, but NOW.

On April 5 in New York, we're going to march to show Nixon and the world that we're not fooled by the negotiations, that we want the war ended now. Join us in New York on April 5--the life you save may be your own.

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WHY DEMONSTRATE? (cont.)

Demonstrations are also an effective pressure on the government because they are mass activities outside the control of the politicians. Nixon doesn't care if you're dissatsfied as long as you keep your dissatisfaction to yourself, or confine it to writing him about it. But when you get together with other people who share your views and get out in the streets, you represent a certain amount of power independent of the government, and that's something no-one in the government wants to see.

Q. There have been demonstrations for the last four years. What have they accomplished?

A. More than most people realize. For one thing, they were the biggest single factor in forcing Johnson out of office. Johnson resigned because antiwar demonstrations had made it clear he was the most unpopular person in the country.

Demonstrations have forced both Johnson and Nixon to keep the war at a lower level of escalation than they wanted to do. The fact that they are willing to go on losing two or three hundred GIs every week to maintain a military stalemate shows that the number of Americans killed doesn't really bother them. But they've been restrained from escalating the war even more by the antiwar sentiment made visible and mobilized by mass demonstrations.

GIs have a special reason to be thankful for the demonstrations which have taken place in the past. These activities have created a climate of public opinion in the country which makes it legitimate to oppose government policy. It is this climate which makes it so difficult for the brass to suppress the antiwar movement that is growing within the armed forces. The demonstrations of the past make it possible to publish The Ultimate Weapon today.

Q. Aren't people turned off by demonstrations?

A. That depends on the demonstration. One that appears to be intended to cause trouble for bystanders or which advances demands which bystanders don't understand or can't identify with does alienate people. But the April 5 demonstration in New York is specifically designed to avoid those problems. The march will be peaceful and legal. The official slogans of the march will be for free speech for GIs and for an end to the waste of life by bringing the troops home now. These are demands that most Americans can--or already do--agree with.

Q. Why has there been so much emphasis on GI participation in the April 5 demonstration?

A. The government and individuals who support the war have tried to spread the false notion that supporting the war is the same as supporting us. We know that just the opposite is true, that the way to support GIs is to demand that the ones in Vietnam be brought home and that no more be sent. <u>But we have to take this message to the American people.</u> GIs demonstrating against the war will do this in a very dramatic way, so that everyone gets the message.

Q. Isn't the civilian antiwar movement using GIs for its own purposes?

A. No. The purpose of the civilian antiwar movement is to end the war. That's <u>our</u> goal, too. In fact, ending the war is a lot more in our interest than it is civilians'. We're the ones most affected by the war.

Since we and the civilian movement have the same goal, ending the war, it only makes sense to cooperate with each other as much as possible. Doing so makes us both stronger.

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A SMALL BATTLE

(The author of the following article, now stationed at Ft. Dix, was in Vietnam with the First Cav in 1967 and 1968.)

August is a very hot and humid month in Vietnam. I could see the men around me feeling it. As I sit here thinking of it I can remember how it was. I'd been in the 1st Air Cavalry Division for one month at this time. One month out of a year I'll never forget.

As we worked our way through the mountains of Song Rae Valley the sun stood high in the bright blue sky. The valley below us was so green and beautiful it was hard to imagine that there was a war going on. But there was, and so far on this day it had cost us two men. Our point man was in a precarious position as he had been ambushed four times during the day. Finally a new man took the point.

At about one in the afternoon our man rounded a corner and saw a Vietnamese man some distance away. He thought he had found our sniper, so he fired. The lead platoon went on line and advanced. When we reached the area where the Vietnamese had been seen, we found a man, a young woman, and an infant baby lying dead in a convenient pile. Obviously they had been fleeing the battle in the valley below. It was also evident the NVA we were chasing took a different route over the mountain, if they hadn't we would have never seen these people.

I couldn't believe the insane emotional reaction of the young man walking point. He kept crying "I killed a baby, I killed a baby." Later that day he shook throughout his body with emotional spasms. When we looked at him we pictured a young mother, soft and fragile looking as she sprawled over her baby, and the man sprawled over them both. They looked like dummies at first and then the shock of the whole thing sank in. They were people, innocent people, killed by a young kid who'd had a gun put in his hand to kill with before he even knew what it was to live. Our man was sent to the rear in a helicopter. We never heard of him again except that he was so wracked with guilt that the rumor was he went over the edge into an emotional breakdown. One thing, if he didn't go mad, they would have sent him back to us.

A man's guilt caused him to damn himself, his own soul. It wasn't his fault, he only did his duty. But, I wonder, is it more important to stand by our flag right or wrong and repeat duty, honor and country? Or is it more important to do what is right despite the false convictions of profiteers and money lenders? For whom are we damning our souls? For the corrupt government of the South Vietnamese? For the war hawks and big businessmen of this country? It's for somebody, but it's not for you, for me, and the peasants being killed daily in Vietnam.

* * *

INVEST IN YOUR FUTURE

For many of us, whether or not we have a future depends on ending the war NOW. The Ultimate Weapon is printed for that purpose, but we can't operate on air. It takes money, including money from GIs.

You can help end the war, and help secure your own future, by helping to keep The Ultimate Weapon appearing regularly. Please send us as much as you can: The Ultimate Weapon, P.O. Box 8633, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

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LIFER OF THE MONTH

With this issue, The Ultimate Weapon begins a new feature: the Lifer of the Month Award. Once a month we will select the lifer who has best exemplified those outstanding military qualities which we all love and cherish. If you would like to see your favorite lifer selected for this honor, send us his name and a brief description of what he has done to earn the award. (The decision of the judges is final.)

The Lifer of the Month Award for February is presented to:

1Sg John Waters of A Co., Special Troops

Sergeant Waters was selected in recognition of a truly outstanding accomplishment, the creation of a brand-new piece of military busywork entitled "Bulletin Board Orderly."

It seems that unknown persons in A Company had occasionally defaced notices placed on the bulletin board. To deal with this grave threat to national security, 1Sg Waters came up with a solution that truly reflects the thinking of the military mind: EM were detailed for continuous eight-hour shifts of watching the bulletin board. The Bulletin Board Orderly was of course forbidden to read a book or do anything else except stare at the bulletin board during his tour of duty.

Sergeant Waters is not content to rest on his laurels as long as a threat to the Army Way exists anywhere in the world. After being instructed by CID that anyone apprehended at the subversive act of distributing "unauthorized" literature should be held until the MPs arrived, Sergeant Waters on his own authority instructed his platoon sergeants that the culprit should be beaten up and the MPs told that he "had fallen out a window."

It of course never occurred to Lifer Waters that most EM are more inclined to help distribute literature which is not army bullshit than they are to attack someone for distributing it. And of course if some EM is stupid enough to follow Waters' instructions and a flap ensues, guess who's going to be blamed for it. (Anyone who answers that question by saying "Sergeant Waters" should report to Walson Army Hospital and request a brain transplant.)

* * *

MAIL

Dear friends and fellow prisoners of the military:

Thanks for sending the Ultimate Weapon. Every copy I have received has seen many hands and many welcomes.

Most people think that the Marine Corps is composed of 100% gung ho imperialist killers, anyone who's been through Paris Island knows that there are many anti-war people here. A lot of us get sent to Motivation if we reveal that we're against the war, where they harrass us to the hilt (I was there for a while - I know), but even more of the Marines' not-so-willing grunts hold their views in until graduation and then. ... I'll be graduating March tenth and I'm sure you'll hear from me.

Venceremos,
Howie

(continued on page 6)

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JACKSON FM ASK SUPPORT

GIs at Ft. Jackson, S.C., calling themselves "GIs United Against the War in Vietnam," have been circulating a petition on base for the last several weeks. (See issue #3 of The Ultimate Weapon.) The petition requests the base commander to allow the use of a post theater for a discussion by GIs of the war and their rights as citizens.

The brass at Jackson refused to accept the petition on the phoney ground that it represented "collective bargaining." In response, GIs United issued the following "Appeal for Support" on February 28:

The past two months have seen the explosive development of an organization of Ft. Jackson GIs fighting for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, an end to Army racism, and for the implementation of constitutional rights for GIs. As a result of our coming together, we black, Puerto Rican, Indian and white GIs United Against the War in Vietnam have seen leaders shipped out in punitive transfers and our brothers thrown into the stockade under maximum security.

In response to this harassment, we have initiated a petition drive to discuss the war in Vietnam and these attacks by the brass in a mass, democratically run meeting on post.

Around these issues, we have spread to all sections of post, including Basic Training, in defiance of the increased harassment by the brass. We have grown, and continue to grow, because we speak to the needs of GIs, because we speak the truth. Our petition drive and the reaction of the brass to it are a powerful lesson for GIs.

The brass deceitfully maintains that we are attempting to collectively bargain for GIs at Ft. Jackson. This is not true. It is only a camouflage for the refusal of the brass to allow us to exercise our democratic rights.

It tells us plainly that the war and the Army are too corrupt for the brass to allow us even to discuss!

GIs United understands, and Ft. Jackson GIs now see, that what few rights we have are won only through struggle. We have the right to discuss the war. The Army has NO RIGHT to treat us as anything less than men. Our rights are the rights of citizens, the same rights that this country says we should fight for in Vietnam.

And we will fight for our rights. But the Vietnamese are not violating our rights -- the Army is!

For our struggle to be victorious, we need your immediate support. We urge fellow GIs at other bases to begin now to circulate petitions supporting the struggle of Ft. Jackson GIs for their constitutional and democratic right of petition and assembly. A victory at Ft. Jackson will be a victory for GIs everywhere. Our struggle is a common one!

We also urgently appeal to the civilian antiwar movement to circulate support petitions, and to send telegrams of support, protesting the illegal harassment by the brass. Protest should go to the Commanding General, Ft. Jackson, S.C., with copies to GIs United, Box 543, Columbia, S.C., and to the GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee, Box 355, Old Chelsea Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10011. Funds are desperately needed by the GI C.L.D.C. in order for it to continue helping us with legal support and publicity.

FREE SPEECH FOR GI'S!

In this issue of The Ultimate Weapon, we include a petition expressing support for the Jackson GIs in their fight to win their constitutional right of assembly and free speech. Readers of The Ultimate Weapon are urged to circulate this petition and return it to The Ultimate Weapon, P.O. Box 8633, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101. Additional copies of this petition can be obtained from the same address.

The signed petitions will be sent to the base commander at Ft. Jackson, with copies being sent to the senators from the home state of the signers, and to GIs United. (Note: There is no law or regulation which prohibits circulating or signing this petition.)

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MAIL (continued)

I firmly agree with "The Ultimate Weapon's" philosophy, after reading my first issue. It is good to read about the illogical methods the U.S. Army are trying to use to make me and my fellow GIs killers.

At the present, I am subjected to Basic Training here at Dix. I would certainly appreciate all issues of "The Ultimate Weapon" sent to me. My exact address is: ----------

Pvt, Ft. Dix

Dear Pals,

Sorry I couldn't get down the weekend of March 1. Been pretty busy with personal matters and I'm leaving soon for Fort Benning, Ga. Please send me no more issues of The Ultimate Weapon until I notify you of my next address. I will soon.

However I have a very close friend in VN who would like very much to receive The Ultimate Weapon. Please include him on your mailing list.

Pvt, Ft. Dix

P.S. Realize a donation is not required from servicemen, but keep it.

I write not to answer questions but rather to inspire the reader to seek out his own answers.

Since the day of recorded history man has been in a never ending war. Is it caused by the nature of man or his lack of intelligence? Even though more is always lost in any war than could ever possibly be gained the plague still follows us. Is it that man is so imperfect that he cannot even control the products of what little wisdom he may possess? Man can't exist alone yet can man exist together? How long does one have to wait for those in the prominent control of destinies to begin the end of all ends? Is there no way to stop what appears to be an inevitable end of what could be perfect serenity? What kind of people start wars? The poor? Can the rich gain anything lasting? Can those who have the power to start wars also stop wars?

How much value is there in human life? Just one life! "To kill one in murder, but to kill many is statistics."

Pfc, Ft. Dix

* * *

HAVE YOU WRITTEN YOUR CONGRESSMAN LATELY?

The brass appear to be planning not to grant passes on Easter weekend, April 5-6. This seems especially likely to take place in training companies.

The object, of course, is to prevent GIs from attending the April 5 antiwar demonstration in New York. The brass want it kept a secret from the public that large numbers of GIs are opposed to the war.

Every GI not absolutely required for duty that weekend ought to be granted a pass, whether he wants to attend the demonstration or just be with his family. But the brass aren't going to allow it unless we put a little pressure on them. A good way to do that is to write your Congressman and tell him you want a pass that weekend, and ask him to intervene to make sure that everyone in your company gets one.

Letters to your home town newspaper also help put the pressure on. Take five minutes to write a letter and help get yourself a pass for the Easter weekend.

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OTHER GI-PAPERS

Flag-in-Action (Ft Campbell)
P.O. Box 2416
New Providence, Tenn. 37040

Fatigue Press (Ft Hood)
101 Ave. D
Killeen, Texas 74541

Short Times (Ft Jackson)
P.O. Box 543
Columbia, S.C. 29202

Last Harass
P.O. Box 2994
Hill Station
Augusta, Ga. 30904

Logistic (Ft Sheridan)
9 S. Clinton
Chicago, ILL. 60606.

Top Secret (Ft Devens)
Box 513
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Head-On (Camp LeJeune)
P.O. Box 879
Jacksonville, N.C. 28540

Veterans' Stars & Stripes for Peace
P.O. Box 4598
Chicago, Ill. 60680

GI Voice
Box 825
Stuyvesant Station
New York, N.Y. 10009

Rough Draft
c/o Dennis Ciesielski
1318 W. 40th St.
Norfolk, Va. 23508

Gig-Line (Ft Bliss)
Address is not available at this moment; we hope to have it for the next issue.

Fun Travel & Adventure (Ft Knox)
532 N. 20th St.
Louisville, Ky. 40203

Counterpoint! (Ft Lewis & McChord AFB)
515 20th Ave East
Seattle, Wash. 98102

Task Force (Bay Area)
546 Filmore St.
San Francisco, Cal.

The Bond
156 Fifth Ave. Room 633
New York, N.Y. 10010

Vietnam GI
P.O. Box 9273
Chicago, Ill 60690

Open Sights (Wash., D.C. area)
Apt. 28
2415 20th St. NW
Washington, D.C.

* *

IS IT LEGAL?

The brass like to give the impression that GIs don't have any right to oppose government policies, especially the war and especially by demonstrating against it.

But what they'll never tell you is that even Army Regulations permit GIs to demonstrate. AR 600-20, paragraph 46, permits GIs to participate in demonstrations if they are off duty and off post, and if the demonstration is legal, peaceful, and not in a foreign country.

Furthermore, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee have filed a court suit which, if it wins, will allow GIs to participate in demonstrations while in uniform as well.

Last October, everyone at Ft. Dix was required to read a letter order saying that participation in demonstrations is "unauthorized" and "may" result in court martial. Lawyers informed me this letter order had "no legal value" at all, and just to prove the lawyers were right, I wrote a signed article in issue #3 of The Ultimate Weapon which admitted that I participated in the inaugaral antiwar demonstration in Washington on January 19. In issue #4, I called attention to the fact that I had not been court martialled, or even threatened with charges.

That situation still holds good; I am still running around free (or at least as free as anyone in the army can be). I have not been arrested because the army knows damn well that GIs have every legal right to participate in antiwar demonstrations.

We can expect that sometime before the April 5 demonstration in New York, the brass will try again to convince us we can't participate. They may charge me with participating in the January 19 march and then drop the charges after April 5. They may come out with some new regulation and try to persuade us that it's somehow different and therefore binding. But whatever they try, DON'T BE FOOLED. We have every legal right to demonstrate, and they can't take it away from us.

Sp/4 Allen Myers

MIKE KNEFEL SEND-OFF PARTY

Pvt. Mike Knefel, currently stationed at Ft. Dix, is on his way to Vietnam. Help us tell Mike we wish him well and will be working to bring him and 550,000 other GIs home damn quick.

Admission to the party is one dollar. No charge for beer.

SATURDAY MARCH 22 9 P.M.
3518 Powelton St. Apt. 2A Philadelphia
Take #10 trolley to 36th & Lancaster, walk one block north to Powelton.

* * *

HELP NEEDED

Plenty of man-hours are involved in producing The Ultimate Weapon and in publicizing the April 5 antiwar demonstration in New York. If you want to help out, or just to talk things over, pick up extra copies of The Ultimate Weapon, or find out what's happening, stop in and see us at the office of the Philadelphia GI-Civilian Coalition for April 5, 1011 Chestnut St., room 240.

* * *

THE ULTIMATE WEAPON IS NOT AVAILABLE IN YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD PX

Why take a chance on missing an issue? Subscribe now -- there's no charge to GIs. (Supporting subs for civilians are $5.)

If you would like additional copies, also free, to give to friends in your unit, indicate on the coupon how many you want.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Send me _____ copies of each issue.

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DIX FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT
P.O. Box 8633, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

ULTIMATE WEAPON
NUMBER 5

15 March 1969

UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION

1. Purpose. a. This publication will encourage all legal forms of opposition to the war in Vietnam.

b. As part of the mission described in a, above., The Ultimate Weapon will defend and implement Constitutional rights of free expression guaranteed to all citizens. Completion of this mission includes, but is not limited to, exposing violations of common sense and human decency by brass and lifers.

2. Scope. This publication is applicable to all EM and EW.

3. Responsibilities. a. Unless otherwise noted, all articles are written by active duty GIs, and represent the opinion of the writer. Nothing herein shall be taken as an expression of the views of DoD.

b. Printing of this publication is done by Philadelphia Resistance. We appreciate it.

c. Collating of this publication is done at the office of the GI-Civilian Coalition for April 5, 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Stop in and give us a hand.

4. Authority. Authorization for this publication is contained in the Constitution of the United States, Amendments 1 through 10.

5. Administrative Instructions. Address all correspondence and requests for subscriptions to The Ultimate Weapon, P.O. Box 8633, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101. Subscriptions are free to active duty GIs. Supporting subscriptions by civilians are five dollars.

LEE TEEDOFF
Gen, EM

DISTRIBUTION:

1 G1, G2, G3, G4
500 Philadelphia Airport
300 Philadelphia bus station
1000 N.Y. Port Authority
400 U.S. mail
1000 Ft Dix FSM
1 each 201 file

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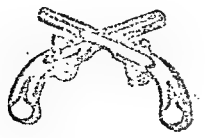
FUN TRAVEL ADVENTURE FTA

FREE TO GI's MAR 69

THIS IS YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY; IT CAN NOT BE LEGALLY TAKEN FROM YOU!

ISSUE #7 PUBLISHED UNDERGROUND--FOR & BY GI's AT FORT KNOX
DEDICATED TO FREE SPEECH AND THE STRUGGLE FOR OUR RIGHTS

KNOX JAIL



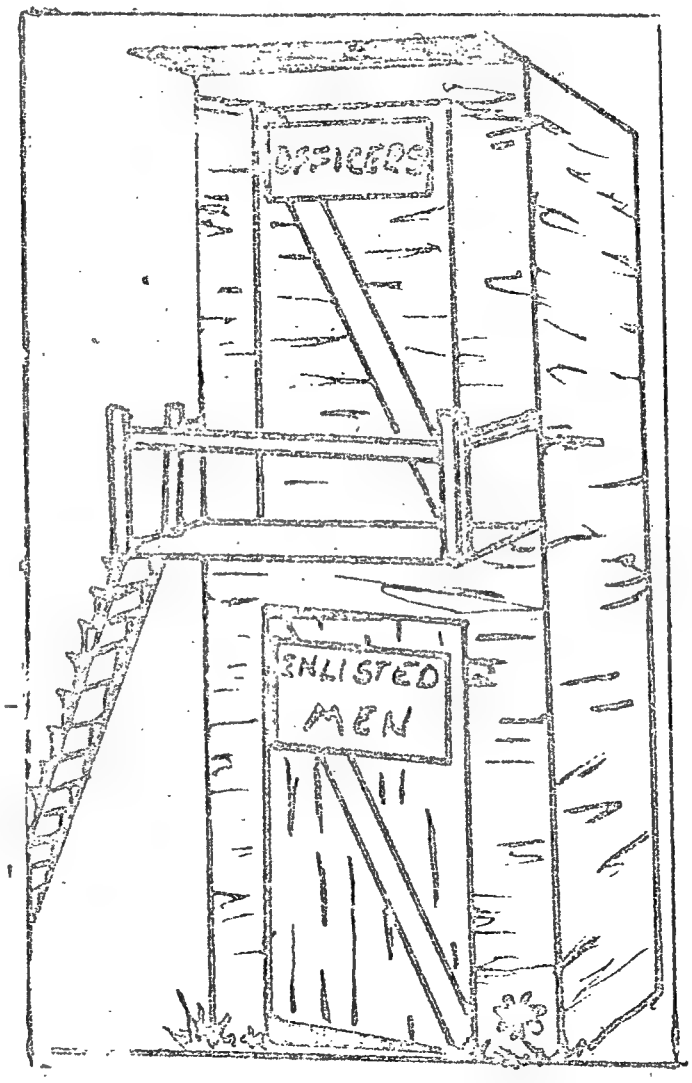
THE FORT KNOX STOCKADE is extremely overcrowded and the treatment of the prisoners has reached an all time low. The stockade has a capacity of 280 men, but is presently holding more than 500. As the numbers increase, men are forced to sleep on bare concrete floors. Recently 6 WWII tents were erected in the stockade yard to 'house' the additional prisoners. The men who were forced to sleep in these tents were subjected to the bitter cold of the past few weeks, without adequate protection.

Rations are often short; sour milk and green eggs are on occasion served while food at other times runs out.

Many of the men have not been given complete clothing issues, but are required to work outside on detail. Many lacked field jackets, or gloves, winter underware and walked around in low quarters without socks. Short fatigue trousers left their legs bare and unprotected.

Medical needs of the men have also been neglected. Last week, a GI was put in the stockade as a result of an AWOL conviction. He had a serious foot infection and was not able to wear boots or socks. He slept outside and had to stand all formations despite the fact that he couldn't wear foot gear. He repeatedly asked to see a doctor, but all of his requests were denied. The second day there, he was taken to the

CONTINUED PAGE 3



BRASS TESTS THEORIES

GIs DIE

6000 GIs RETURNED last week, to the warmth of Alaskan Barracks, after two weeks of Artic, war games. 128 miles below the Artic Circle they engaged in the coldest (-60 degree) winter maneuvers on record. "Only 8 soldiers have been hospitalized briefly for frostbite and 46 others treated for minor freezing pains (six men died in accidents not connected with the cold)...The war games strained men and machines to new limits as officers tested new doctrines for winter warefare."

Only eight cases of frostbite, only six dead says the blandly written Time Magazine article from which the above information was taken. WOW! That is less than 1%, hope the Brass tested some good theories.

After WW II, the American people were shocked to learn about some of the inhuman experiments German researchers perpetrated on the Jews, often under the guise of medical research. Well, everyone wants medical research to go on and Germans considered Jews to be sub-humans. Well, the attitude of the Brass is that EMs are expendable and cold weather war-fare is important.

Important to whom??

(CONTINUED PAGE 11)

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MUTINY ???

Last October the Presidio Stockade was the scene of a sit-down protest by 27 prisoners. In characteristic callous Army fashion the men are now facing charges of mutiny. With total lack of concern for the reasons motivating the prisoners actions the Army Brass is carrying out what it obviously feels is going to be a lesson to all those who wear its ODious uniform.

On Feb 13th the Army slamed 15 years at hard labor on the first of the 27 to be tried, and followed it up with 14 years for two more.

Pvt Nesrey Dean Sood, 26 paled slightly as the seven-man Military court announced its sentence. Soods lawyer, Paul Halvonik, told the press that "military justice is to justice as military bands are to music." When asked what Sood's reaction was, Halvonik said, "He knows the Army better than I do. When they said the verdict was 15 years, Dean turned to me and said 'I thought I'd get 20!"

Halvonik argued that merely refusing to obey an order is not mutiny. The men had sat down during morning role call and sung 'We Shall Over Come' and "America the Beautiful! Sood and the other men, his lawyer said, were simply trying to call attention to their legitimate grievances. The stockade at times had 140 prisoners crowded into a space fit for 88, and rations were often short. The inmates had demanded that military guards be subjected to psychiatric tests because of alleged acts of sadism. The protest took place three days after the killing of a prisoner, Pvt. Richard Bunch.

Bunch who was being held on an AWOL charge was considered mentally disturbed by most who knew him. His mother had turned him over to military authorities after they promised he'd get help. Instead he was put in the stockade where he attempted sucide several times. One day last Oct he walked away from a prison detail and was shot in the back of the head at close range.

The conditions that the GIs protested, the Army admits, existed then and remain the same today--four months after the protest. Despite the report by the Army Investigating officer, CPT Richard Millard which said "to charge mutiny, an offense which has its roots in the harsh Admiralty laws of the previous centuries, for demonstrating against conditions that existed in the stockade, is in my opinion, a miscarriage of justice." Despite a demonstration of 400 civilians outside Presidio gates which brought mational press coverage to the trials the Army would like to cover up. And despite the growing dissatisfaction GIs all over are expressing about the way they are being mistreated the only response the Army seems capable of making is bigger sentences; no recognition that they were wrong, no hint that they aren't coming close to meeting the real needs of 'the subjects', including those in the stockade. No admitance of the fact that real outlets for legitimate grievances don't exist for GIs. Just 15 years hard labor

BEETLE BAILEY
HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT BEETLE BAILEY ALWAYS WEARS HIS CAP DOWN OVER HIS EYES, SARGE?
YEAH! WHAT'S HE HIDING?
I'VE GOT AN IDEA! LET'S SNEAK UP BEHIND HIM... YOU GRAB HIS ARMS... AND I'LL PULL HIS CAP OFF!
SWELL! THEN WE'LL LEARN HIS SECRET AT LAST!
GET FUCKED, LIFER

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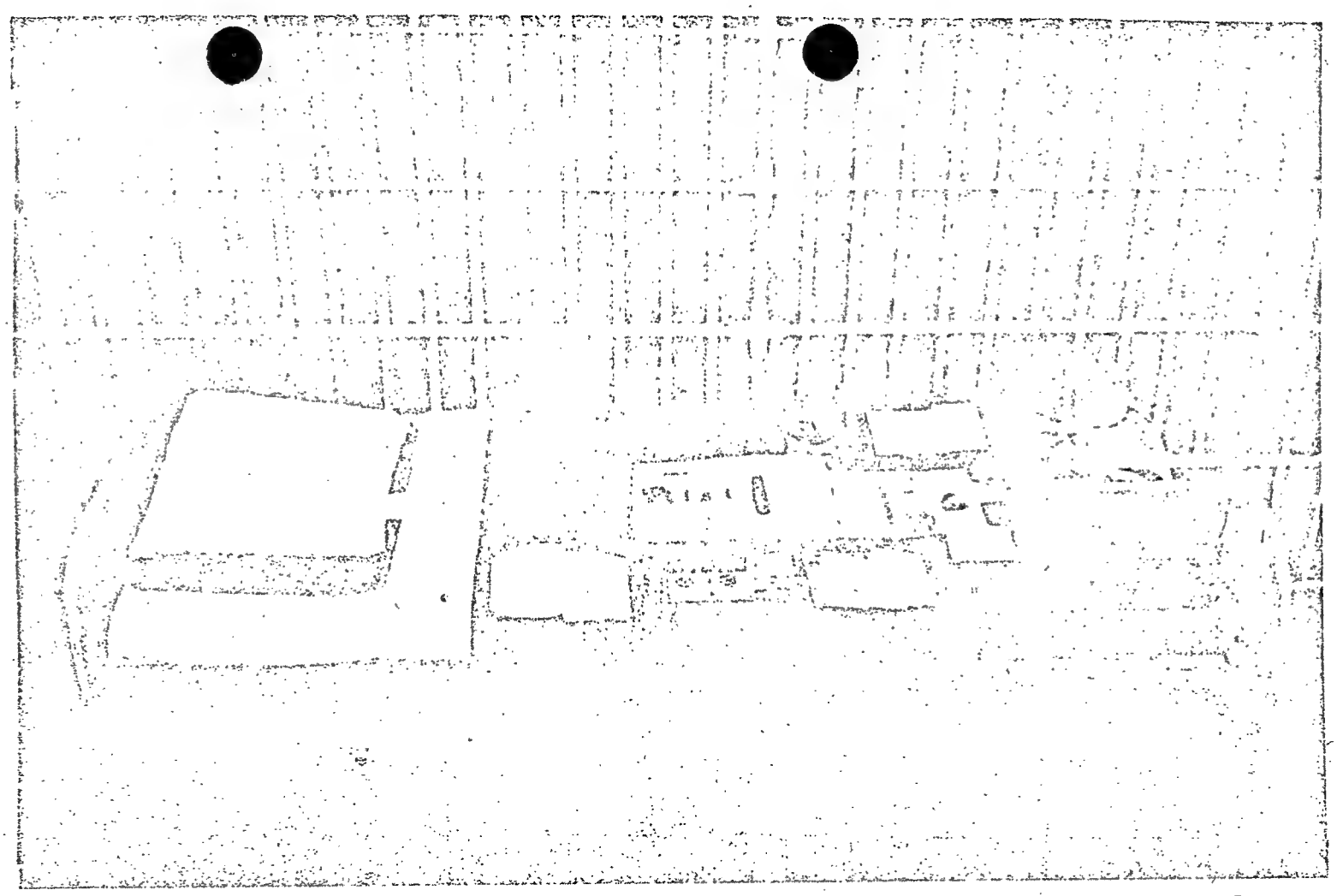

It's a full field layout, complete with two packs of cigarettes, and STRAC looking fatigues. Looks just like everybodies Area, except for iron bars!!

KNOX JAIL--*Continued from page* 1

hospital and forced to donate blood but still his peas for medical attention were ignored. Finally, after three days of his treatment he was taken to the hospital because he could no longer walk. The doctor told him that he might lose several toes; his foot infection had gotten that bad!!

This mistreatment is compounded by the fact that the men in the stockade are not hardened criminals. Over 90% of them are there on AWOL charges. Many others have not been convicted, sentenced or tried, but are imprisoned due to 'pre-trial confinement'. Men can be placed in "pre-trial" on a CO's signature and can be held in jail until their day in court. Pre-trial can last as long as 4 to 5 months, (usual time is 20-30 days), and is not

subtracted from the eventual sentence. This time, is all BAD-TIME.

Once in the stockade, a man loses all rights. The only personal property he can have is that which fits in a 12 by 16 envelope. All mail in and out is inspected and he is allowed to write "authorized correspondents" only. The Army finds convenient to forbid its prisoners to write letters describing such things as escapes, disciplinary procedures, control measures or conditions which exist in the stockade.

If a prisoner doesn't "cooperate", he is punished severly. Extremely rough handling, beatings, lack of attention to physical necessities, being put on the shittiest details, the loss of visitor privileges are all forms of punishment for those who don't play the stockade game.

The increased stockade population only highlights overall conditions in the Army today. As more and more GIs question the rules by which they are forced to live, many decide that can no longer tolerate those rules. The Brass is not willing to change conditions which make GI life so intolerable, therefore we must do it ourselves.

(This is the first of a two part series on the stockade conditions existing at Fort Knox, Kentucky)

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COLUMN LEFT MARCH ←

BY DAVE PORTUGAL (PVT Ret.)

This is the first of a series of columns to appear in FTA written by myself. Having ETSed a month ago, I have decided to spend some time helping GI's gain rights, better their treatment, and inform them as to how governments use soldiers as political toys instead of human beings.

Every morning you wake, you never forget where you are. You're in the Army. And every time you fallout for reveille you get reminded. And every time the food stinks you get reminded. And every time you get an Article 15 you get reminded. And all this reminding teaches you to hate, teaches you to hate the Lifers, the Army, and the System.

Before I was drafted, I rarely if ever came in contact with my government. My government was something going on in Washington. And maybe every four years, I would watch TV 'till late at night rooting for some politician to win the right to rule.

But then came the Army. These letters come in the mail, and like a big hand, the government reaches out and grabs me into the service.

So there is some dumb lifer telling me what to do. Not just things, like how to break my weapon down, but ordering me to treat him like some kind of King, or waiting on line for chow about a half-an-hour just to watch this lieutenant walk in front of me and about 30 other guys, to fill his gut in leisure, while we gulped it down in time to make the next formation.

I begin to see the picture. RHP, rank has its priviledge. Rank has its priviledge to do just about anything, and I took a little closer look and saw that most of this priviledge was being used for personal satisfaction. Some little guy with stripes wants me to obey his every command. And for the first time the thought struck me that we're supposed to be a democratic country. We're supposed to be fighting all over the world to keep people from being oppressed. And what do you know, there's some lifer oppressing me!

Like he's the ruling class and I'm the peasant. And there's this game he wants to play with his rules, with his justice, that pushes me just so far, until I start to push back, and that's where he figures he wins, because he's allowed to send me to jail.

But wait a minute, just a damm minute. Isn't this America. Everybody knows we don't have a ruling class, we don't have peasants...or do we? Ask a poor white American, ask a Black American, ask yourself and some other GI's, how it feels to be TREATED LIKE A PEASANT!!

DO NOT WRITE YOUR RETURN ADDRESS ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE ENVELOPE

DRUG ADDICTION

As drug addiction is a very touchy subject, we of FTA have not written anything on it yet. Now is the time to speak out on it!

Drug addiction in the Army starts for everyone in the reception center. No one notices that one of the fluids shot into you is an OD Green fluid which produces disasterous effects. The first effect is that it weakens your will. It makes one no longer able to stand up for his personal rights as he once did as a civilian. His hair is shaved, his clothes are shipped home and he is left with only OD fatigues. The drug makes you receptive to standing long hours in lines, eating terrible food, staying up late to 'GI', and rising early to make a good long training day. The drug is also supposed to make you able to respect your lifers in charge; respect for men (supposed leaders) who couldn't lead a Chinese fire drill, much less a platoon, company or battalion.

Well, after ten month's in this man's Army, my shot is wearing off. Is yours?

What can we do about it? Well, we have two choices. One is to go down to the re-enlistment office and take another shot (good for six years). With it you get a warm, soft, safe world to live in. Housing, insurance medical and dental bills and everything is taken care of for you. And what do you give up for it? Not much just a little thing known as self-respect.

If you do take six years, you must be able to condition yourself to the idea that those six years will be spent sucking ass. This comes very naturally to some people. To people with no minds and even less individuality, brown-nosing someone is a way of life.

Continued on page 11

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THERE HERE...FTA STICKUMS

THANKS FOR WAITING SO LONG. WE ARE RUSHING TO FILL THE BACK LOGGED ORDERS. IF YOU SENT US YOUR ORDER THEY'LL BE ON THE WAY. IF YOU HAVEN'T PLACED YOURS YET.... GET ON THE STICKUM. 5 FTA FLOWERS THAT BLOW LIFERS MINDS FOR A BUCK. THE DOLLAR GOES TOWARDS THE COST OF PRINTING FTA AND THE STICKUMS.

STICKUM ON A 1/4 Ton Jeep!

STICKUM ON THE 1st SERGEANTS CAR!

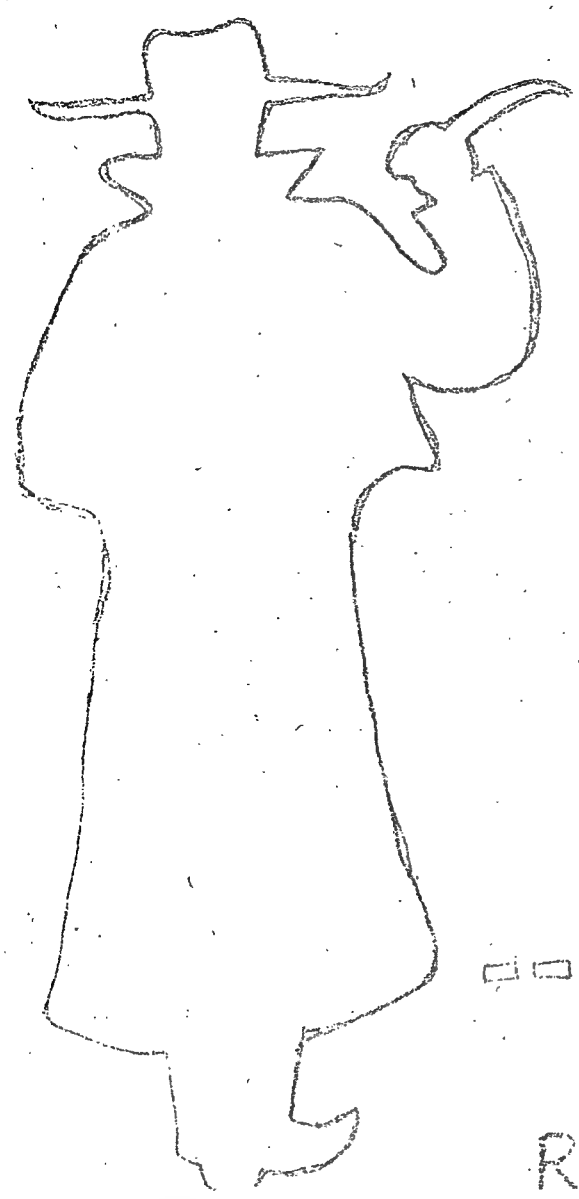
STICKUM ANYWERE, BUT STICKUM!!

WRITE TO: F T A STICKUMS
Box 336
Louisville, Kentucky
(do not put your address on outside)

REMEMBER F T A IS EVERYWHERE

FTAISEVERYWERE...FTAISEVERYWERE...F T A IS EVERYWERE...FTAISEVERYWERE..EVERYWERE..

reprint LAST HARRASS



SUPPRESSION AND ENSLAVEMENT DIRECTED AGAINST YOU BY THE US ARMY

REMEMBER YOUR REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

RITE FTA A LETTER, WRITE FTA A STORY, AND SEND US SOME BREAD WE DAMM SURE NEED IT

FUN TRAVEL ADVENTURE, BOX 336 Louisville Ky

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Soon This
will Be ALL
Mine
FORD
WALL STREET
SWINDLERS
WEBAZ

LIFER OF THE MONTH AWARD

Have you seen or been the subject of any particularly revolting act performed by some lifer? Are you sick and tired of not being able to do anything about it? Well, now you can.

FTA is starting a Lifer of the Month Award. Send us a letter with your nominee- his name, rank, unit, and what particular act he did to earn the Lifer of the Month Award.

FUN TRAVEL ADVENTURE
BOX 336
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

Do not write your return address in the middle of the letter.

FREE

READ THE OTHER GI NEWSPAPERS
THE ONES WITHOUT A LIFER SLANT

Send your Name, Rank, SN and Address to them to get copies.

Papers with a national scope and world wide distribution

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Rm. 633
156 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

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2001 Milva St.
BERKELEY, CALIF 94704

VIETNAM GI
P.O. BOX 9273
CHICAGO, ILL. 60690

VETERANS STARS & STRIPES FOR PEACE
P.O. BOX 4598
CHICAGO, ILL. 60680

Paper produced locally by GIs at their own posts

AT FORT HOOD
FATIQUE PRESS
P.O. BOX 922
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767
****

AT FORT JACKSON
SHORT TIMER
P.O. BOX 543
COLUMBIA, S.C.
****

AT FORT DIX, NJ
THE ULTIMATE WEAPON
P.O. Box 8633
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
****

AT FORT CAMPBELL
FLAG-IN-ACTION
P.O. BOX 2416
NEW PROVIDENCE
TENN. 37040
****

AT FORT GORDON
THE LAST HARASS
P.O. Box 2994
Augusta, GA
****

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FREE SPEECH PUT-DOWN at JACKSON

GIs at Ft Jackson, South Carolina are circulating a petition addressed to their Post Commander calling on him to authorize and provide facilities for an open meeting(Feb 26) on the post where the soldiers can talk about the rights of GIs and the War in Vietnam. They also want to discuss whether the rights of GIs have been violated by the authorities at Fort Jackson.

The petition is being circulated by a group of guys who have decided to call themselves "GIs Against the War in Vietnam. The group has come about as a result of harrassment, attempted intimidation and arrests by the Brass.

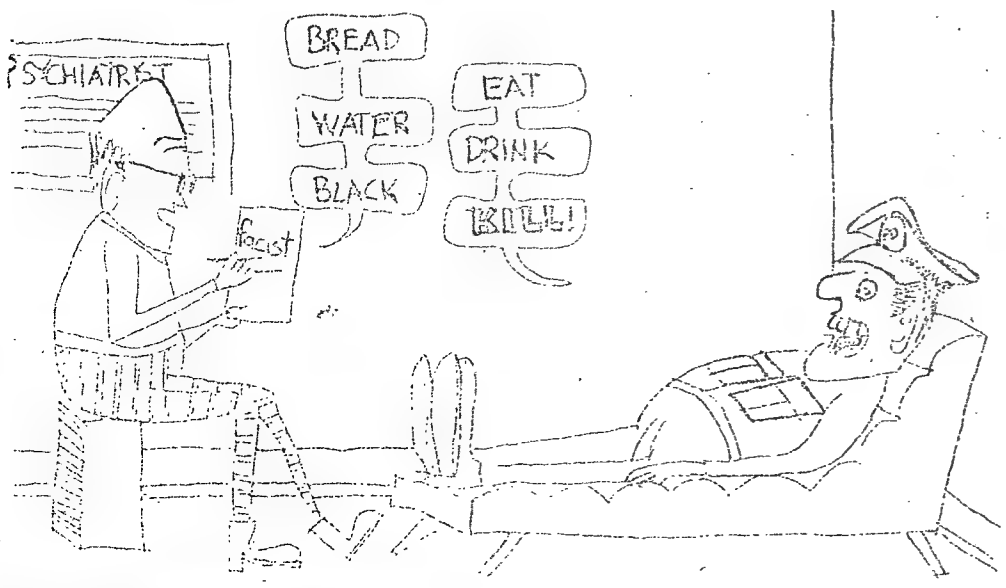
Army authorities directed their initial attacks against a group of black GIs in B-14-4. Thirty guys in that company had been getting together to hear taped speeches of Malcolm X and to discuss the war as it relates to Black GIs.

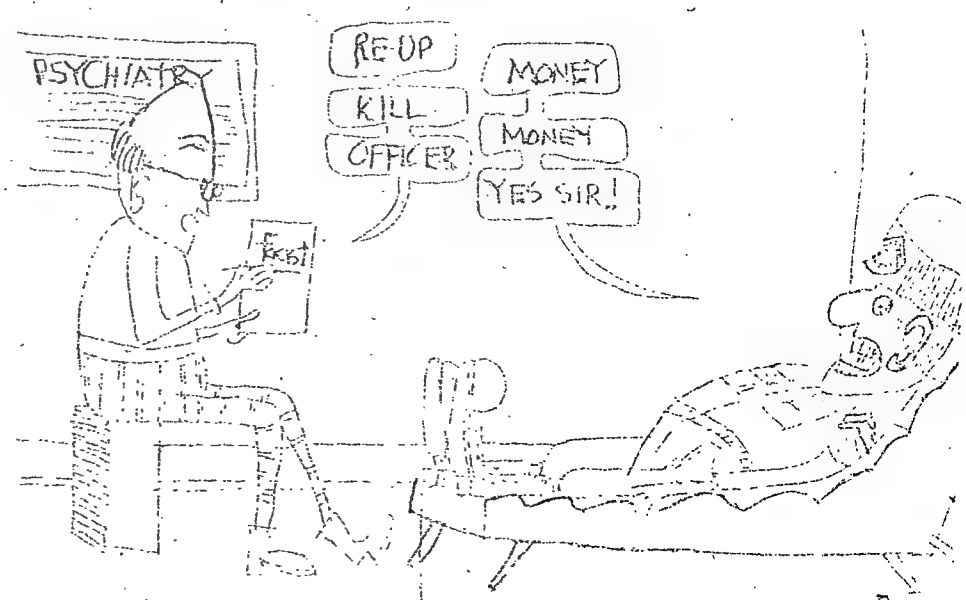
The Brass, apparently afraid to see any GIs get together, responded in two ways. First they informed the company that this was the "URI" Season and therefore no more than eight GIs at a time could congregate in the barracks rooms (of course, classes weren't called off). Secondly, the officers launched a campaign to intimidate the GIs by arresting three Black soldiers, Pvts Davis, Madison and Tommer on phony assualt charges. Another leader of the group, Private Pully, is being tried for allegedly refusing to go to bed. He was sitting on his bed when a Sargeant came in and told him to go to bed. He said "I'm already in bed". He is now being charged with refusing to obey a direct order, of course.

There have been attempts to stir up racist fears and hostility against the soldiers with tales of Mau Mau and Black Panther conspiracies. They have not been successful. The group has grown and white GIs have joined.

The guys were not scared off by the harrassment. When the arrests were made, 60 soldiers in a solid group confronted the CO for an explanation. Then they made sure that their brothers got Legal Council, and after that got the word out to civilian friends who could prevent the Army from covering up what was happening.

Instead of backing off, they are challenging the Brass as a united group. They are aware that their only strength and protection is in their numbers, that the only way they are going to get anything is if they stick together and force the Brass to heed.





1. a lifer gets analyzed

2. a lifer gets analyzed

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GOODTIMIN' AT 3/4 CLUB

When you go to the 3/4 Club on a Saturday night you drink and probably become a little loud. You're in no mood to take the usual Army crap. When the club closes you go outside and if there are MP's about you're not about to play their games.

If you're a black guy and happen to get into this situation, look out! You are black so the Ps automatically are suspicious and since you are a GI they figure they can get away with anything. That's the way it happened the other Saturday night (Feb 8).

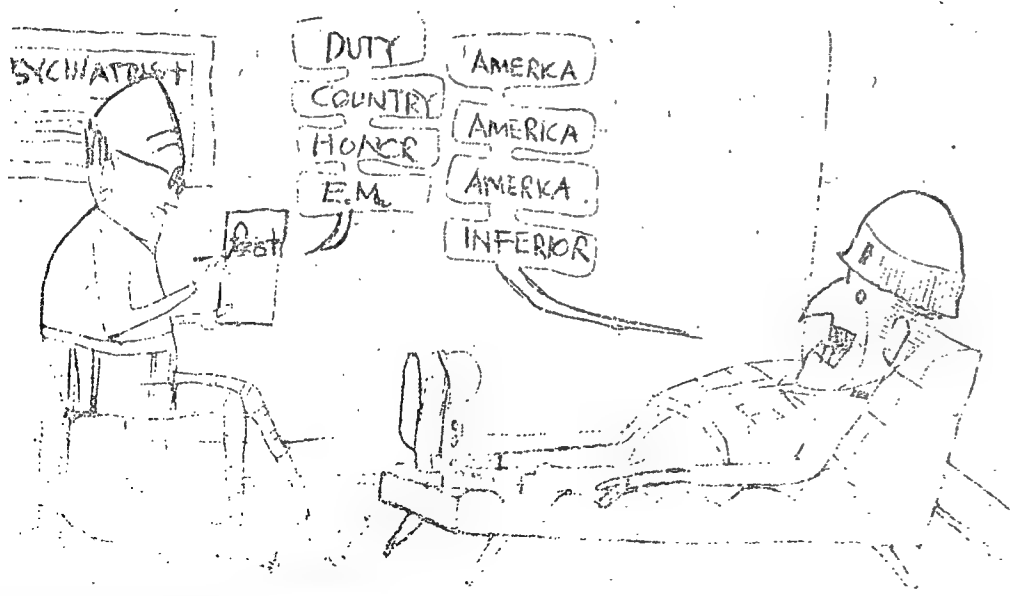
That night the MPs were out in force, supposedly looking for someone who had been involved in a shooting. As Black guys started leaving, the Ps moved in. One MP grabbed a brother who had had a little too much, threw him up against a car and started to search him. When another brother, SP/4 James Miller, went over to see what was going on, he was grabbed and roughly thrown into a waiting MP car. While this was happening, an MP walked up to SP/4 Henry Epps who had his arms around a couple of sisters. He started poking Epps and saying something. Epps told him to keep his hands to himself. That was more than the P could take so he called in another P and they forced Epps into a car. They then turned around and searched the two sisters. Within 10 minutes ten more brothers and a white friend were picked up and taken to the MP station. They were held there for an hour and then released after an ID check.

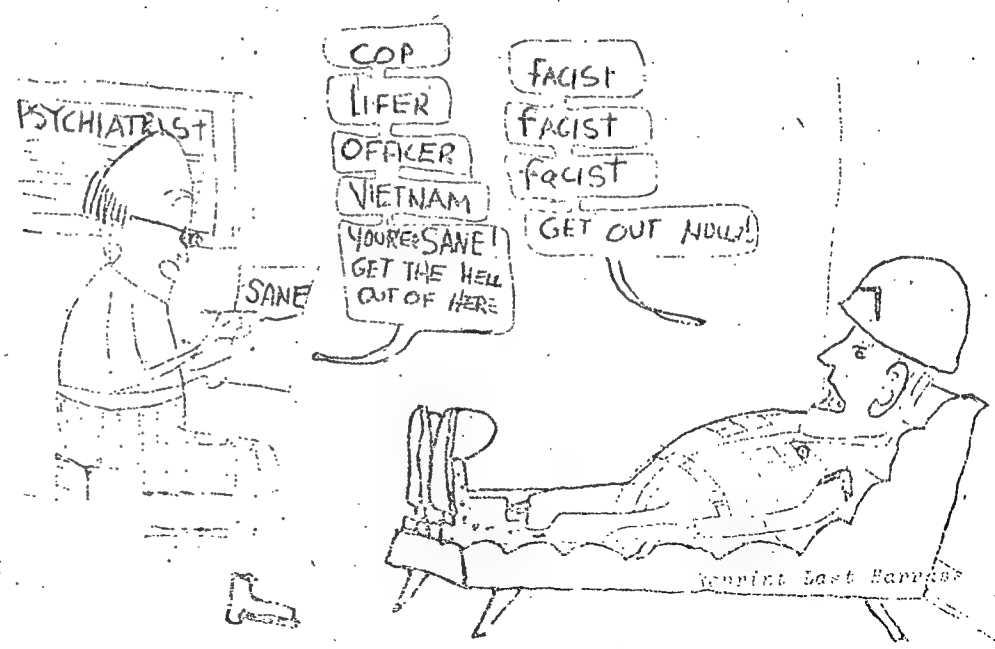
Why were these men picked up? They weren't charged with anything nor were they questioned about any supposed shooting. It is obvious that the Ps jumped at the chance to mess over some GIs. Their actions reflect the total lack of respect for GIs, particularly Black GIs. But of course this attitude is not limited to MPs. The Brass shows their true colors by allowing these things to continue to happen- and by hardly ever lifting a finger to put a stop to such practices. All they want to do is make slogans (The Army takes care of its own) or Regulations (Discrimination is prohibited...). They want to make the guys believe that there is someone interested in their rights so that guys wouldn't see what they have to do- get themselves together and fight for their rights. This is the only way we'll ever get anywhere.

****

BRASS RESPONDS TO INCIDENT

It has been reported to us that a few days after the arrests at the 3/4 Club, one of the brothers involved was notified that he faces a Field Grade Article 15. He is charged with being disrespectful to the MPs. Ben Burnside is alleged to have cracked a joke when he was leaving the MP station. Because of this he was held there until the next morning and now is being given an Article 15.





LETTERS

FTA

I just saw my first copy FTA and it is really beautiful. It's about time that somebody told it like it is, rather than all the bullshit we usually get.

It seems to me that what is really important about FTA is the fact that somebody finally decided to try and do something about the harrassment we get, rather than just stand around and bitch about it.

If anything is ever going to get done about improving the conditions of the EM it will be because we ourselves stand up for rights as human beings and Americans rather than simply take the shit for two years and get out. Please don't let anything stop your paper.

Peace,
SP/4 Ft knox

FTA

I'm in the Air Force and happened to get a hold of a copy of FTA from a few of my Army buddies. You people really know where it's at. I'd really appreciate it if you guys would send me a few copies of FTA to give to some of my AF buddies. I can only send a buck now but later on after payday, I'll get some of the guys to chip in. Well thanks alot and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
AFC, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo.

FTA

I recently completed AIT at Ft Knox at which time I received your paper regularly. I am now stationed in Korea and would like to continue to receive it.

I enjoy your FTA and feel that it, and others like it will eventually persuade the public into recognizing many of the immature policies of the Armed Forces.

I feel as an individual that a number of my constitutional rights have been taken away without reason upon being drafted. I realize that it is a difficult matter to change government policies although it can be done. I believe that people like the staff of FTA and anyone who supports it are heading in the right direction. Such things as a voluntary draft, eliminate KPs and proper medical care are in the near future. Obviously I wouldn't see them in my two years although we must keep the next generation in mind, for they will be our children.

PFC 4/7 Cav Korea

FTA

Hi guys. I've heard about your paper for some time now but I just got your address tonight. Would you believe some Colonel had your paper. He was turning it in to G-2 and his driver happened to show it to me. It had been passed out in Nurenburg, Germany and from what I hear they're really screwing the guy that was only showing the truth.

I've been a subscriber to the Bond for 3 months now. I show them and they really get used. Would you add my name to your list of followers and send me about ten copies to hand out, more if you can spare. Also, anyone from any of the great organizations that are now in Europe would be appreciated. I'd like to contact them and volunteer my services for the cause.

Thanks,
SP/5 527 Trans Co Germany

FTA

I am writing this letter in reference to your newspaper, FTA. Only once have I seen a copy of it and I enjoyed it very much, however I don't know where I can get a copy every month. I would appreciate it if you would send me it. Here is one dollar to help cover the cost.

Thank you,
SP/4 Hq Co. 194th Bde

THINGS TRAINEES SHOULD KNOW

PROHIBITED TRAINING PRACTICES
Paragraph 8, USATCA Reg: 350-5

Prohibited Training Practices. Training demands upon an individual must be tempered with understanding, common sense, and knowledge as to his physical and mental capability for withstanding the rigors of training. Commanders should be alert to any indication on the part of leaders, particularly those with limited experience, becoming arrogant or overbearing in the exercise of their command authority. This is especially true in a command of this type which is engaged in the training of new and inexperienced individuals. Proper counseling and guidance will insure the application of good leadership principles. It is vital that all personnel associated with trainees be thoroughly instructed in the provisions of this paragraph. The following practices are specifically prohibited:

a. hazing of any description
b. use of abusive language
c. yelling at trainees or using any tone of voice above that necessary for conversational, instructional or command purposes
d. use of profanity during any contact with trainees
e. use of provocative language and gestures
f. indignities of any form
g. mass punishment
h. striking, kicking or manhandling. It has long been a precept that an officer, NCO, or instructor does not touch a soldier by any means except when absolutely necessary. There must be no resemblance of hitting, pushing or shoving, or similar roughness which in any way can be construed as mistreatment.
i. disciplinary action not in accordance with the UCMJ and by unauthorized persons, measures or procedures
j. use of alcoholic beverages of any type or degree by personnel while associating with trainees.
k. conducting an activity without adequate safeguard to life and limb
l. intimidating trainees in an effort to prevent their voicing complaints to commanders, the INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG) or other agencies.
m. engaging in or acting as an agent of a commercial firm for the sale of commodities or services on this installation.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:
Bldg 6583, 1st Ave.
PHONE: 4-1559
HOURS: 8:00-5:00 daily

"When an individual wishes to visit an Inspector General during duty hours he will first obtain permission to be absent from his duties from the appropriate commander."

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(GIs DIE from page 3

Important to the Brass and to the people who pull the strings in this country. Promotions are to be had and money is to be made. They play with the American people's minds, exaggerate the needs for defense, create a fear hysteria- pretending we are in immediate danger of attack. They run the fear campaigns then turn around and sell themselves or their hardware as America's only protection. They say they love this country and will fight for it. But they don't fight for anything but promotions or bigger profits.

They figure that it's in their interest to spend billions on an ineffective missile system than eliminate hunger. They would rather waste our money on missiles than negotiate a weapons treaty with Russia. They would rather waste our lives in Vietnam by stalling Peace talks than get out and let the Vietnamese govern themselves. Wars mean promotions, missiles mean money, but the war on Poverty or peace treaties don't do a thing for them

They are willing to accept a 1% casualty rate for some ridiculous war game because the lives they lose and the money they waste are not their own.

The Brass gets promoted for thinking up and carrying off dumb manuevers and the Big Money People get wealthier off the equipment the Army wastes. So it makes sense for them to create hysteria about the "Red Menace" and to lie about the needs for preparedness (that means higher taxes to go for military expenditures and bigger drafts for every off the wall war game they can think up).

Does it make sense to you? It makes sense to the Brass, it makes sense to the heads of big corporations, it even makes sense to Time Magazine (which is owned by the Luce family-one of the richest in this country). But how about you, do you like being expendable? Is that what serving your country means?

FUN TRAVEL ADVENTURE
BOX 336
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

Do not write your return address on the outside of the envelope.

DRUG ADDICTION *Con't from page 4*

You [redacted] know some of these people, they smile and say "Yes Sir" to everything that comes out of the mouths of their super-lifers. They're ready to perform any ignominious task at the drop of a higher ranking man's condenscending smile. In olden days, these men were known as "toadies" (men who would eat toads on request); now we know them as lifers and the higher they go, the more rank they come in contact with, consequently the more ass they suck!

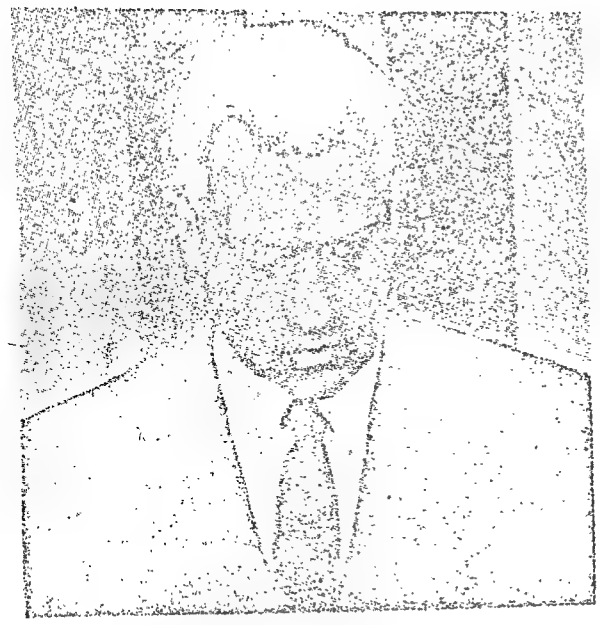
And what if you don't take a second dose of the drug? Can you make it in the hard cold world outside that our re-up counselors warn us about? Can you stand on your own two feet, think and make decisions like a man, and run your own life?

Come alive, join the human generation!

Step outside and live awhile!

Don't allow yourself to get hooked on that Army drug!

Don't get drugged by an Army life!



TRICKY DICK

What kind of man is our new President? He says that he personally understands the tragedy that war brings. Sometimes he talks about family friends who went to Nam and never made it back, like Gary Granai, who was a boyfriend of Nixon's daughter. President Nixon told a reporter: *"Gary was a Second Lieutenant. He was on patrol when it happened. You feel the personal tragedy when it comes into your own home. Yet there is no alternative to the war's going on."* Brave, manly stuff, right? All heart! Unfortunately for Nixon's story, it turns out that Gary Granai is alive, married and doing well right here in the USA.

Reprint from VGI

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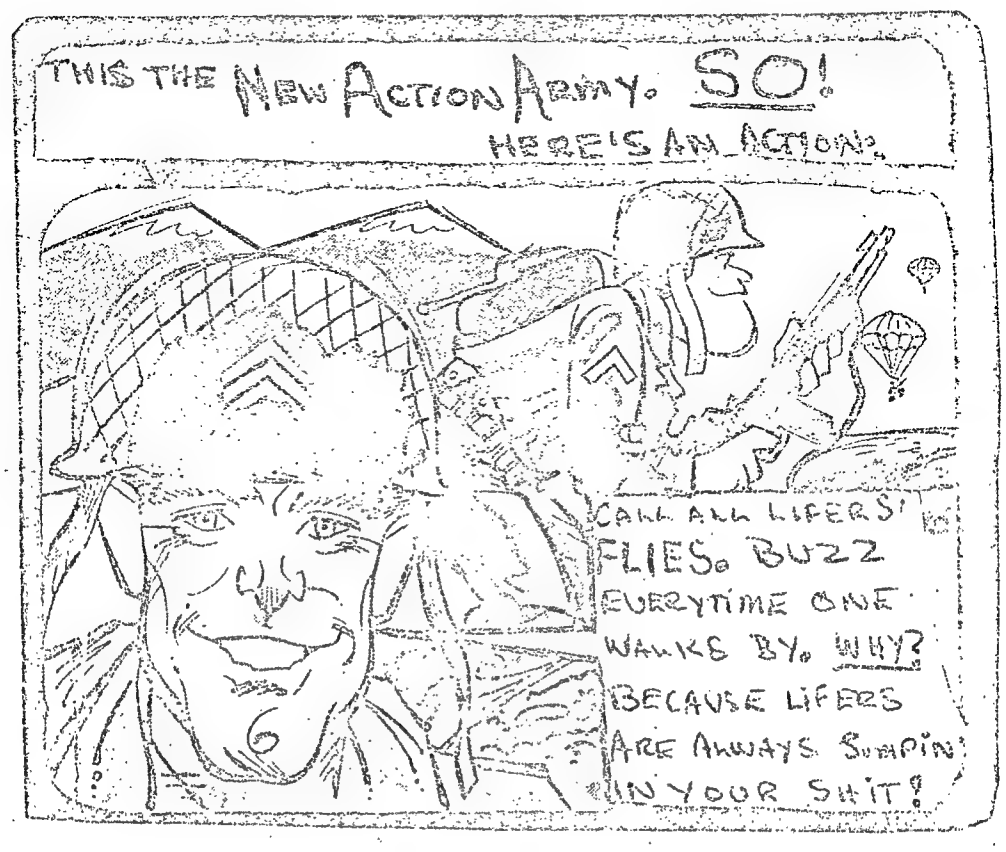
THIS THE NEW ACTION ARMY. SO!
HERE'S AN ACTION.
CALL ALL LIFERS' FLIES. BUZZ EVERYTIME ONE WALKS BY. WHY? BECAUSE LIFERS ARE ALWAYS SUMPIN' IN YOUR SHIT!

(do not put address on outside)

THIS IS THE SEVENTH EDITION OF FTA. FOR NINE MONTHS THE STAFF HAS BEEN WORKING OVERTIME AND GOING BROKE PUTTING OUT THE PAPER. EVERYBODY BACK IN THE BAY DIGS THE PAPER. GUYS ARE ALWAYS ASKING WHEN THE NEXT FTA WILL MAKE THE SCENE. WELL FTA COMES OUT WHEN STORIES GET FINISHED AND MONEY APPEARS. THE DOUGH DOESN'T COME OUT OF THIN AIR. IT COMES FROM SUBSCRIBERS AND THE STAFF'S POCKET. PRINTING COSTS HAVE SOARED AND MAILING IS VERY EXPENSIVE. SO IF YOU WANT TO KEEP THE PAPER MOVING DO SOMETHING. THE LIFERS ARE ALWAYS MAKING YOU GET A HAIRCUT, AND YOU HAD BETTER FIND A DOLLAR FOR THAT. SO IF YOU CAN COME UP WITH MONEY FOR A TRIM, YOU CAN FIND SOME BREAD FOR--F T A.....

Send a letter, and a contribution

NO MORE WAR

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FUN TRAVEL ADVENTURE
Box 336
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

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VI. FINANCES

LA T-9 (4/22/69)

The GIVVAW does not collect dues from any persons and relies completely on donations made at meetings and functions sponsored by them.

LA T-3 (4/8/69)

The GIVVAW collected an excess of $2000 in cash, coins, and checks as a result of their solicitation for contribution at their co-sponsored peace march and rally on April 6, 1969, (supra) at Los Angeles, California.

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VII. EVIDENCE OF FOREIGN CONTACTS, COOPERATION AND/OR INFLUENCE

LA T-9 (4/22/69)

There is no evidence or indication that GIVVAW has any foreign contacts or cooperation with or is influenced by a foreign organization.

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STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

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I. ORGANIZATION

A. STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC)

B. BACKGROUND

LA T-5 (12/2/66)
LA T-8 (1/25/67)
LA T-11 (11/18/66)
LA T-12 (2/1/68)
LA T-13 (7/6/68)

The SMC grew out of a National Student Strike for Peace conference held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 27 and 28, 1966, which was called by the CP. The conference was for the purpose of proposing a nationwide student strike protesting the war in Vietnam and University cooperation with the SSS and the war effort.

Represented at this conference were members of the CP, DCA, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (See Appendix), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), YSA, and SDS, representing over 37 different student groups, religious, political, pacifist, and civil rights organizations.

SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to an Executive Order 10450.

At this conference it was decided that rather than calling for a mationwide strike, there would an act of protest against the Vietnam War from April 8 through the 14, 1967, culminating with a mass anti-war demonstration in San Francisco, California and New York City, New York, on April 15, 1967.

Subsequent conferences were held and differences between the CP and their youth counter-part DCA; and the SWP and their youth counter-part YSA existed under the issue of whether or not to keep the SMC involved in a single issue movement, namely the Vietnam War as advocated by the SWP-YSA or to make the SMC a multiple issue movement as advocated by the CP and DCA.

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These differences resulted in the CP and DCA withdrawing from the SMC in the summer of 1968. As a result of the CP and DCA withdrawing, it was left for the SWP and YSA members to assume complete control.

At present the office of the Los Angeles SMC is located at 743½ South Alvarado, Los Angeles, California, as is the office for GIVVAW.

The national office of SMC is located at 857 Broadway, New York, New York.

The United States House of Representatives, Committee on Unamerican Activities, in a report dated March 31, 1967, stated that the SMC and April 15, 1967, anti-war demonstration were Communist inspired and dominated.

C. PURPOSE

LA T-10 (12/30/69)

At a national GI-Civilian anti-war conference held on December 27 and 28, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois. The SMC issued the following statements relative to the purpose of the conference.

It was reported that the conference was called (1) to bring together GIs who are against the war in Vietnam, (2) to make plans for mass action against the war, (3) to make GIs aware of their constitutional rights to speak out in opposition to the war, (4) to make it known that there are active duty GIs currently involved in the anti-war movement.

It was further stated that the conference proposed to make the active duty GI aware that there are legal means of protesting against the war while still on active duty.

Source advised that the above conference, as are all the SMC conference, was open to any individual who agrees with the objectives of the SMC.

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D. OFFICERS

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

TERRY LYNN HILLMAN (supra) LAB-YSA and Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP) member was transferred to the LAB-YSA by the YSA National Office in the fall of 1968 to coordinate the activities of the SMC.

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II. ACTIVITIES

Due to the presently existing close association between the SMC, GIVVAW and The Resistance and the transfer of HILLMAN to Los Angeles to coordinate the activities of the SMC in the fall of 1968, at relatively the same time that GIVVAW came into existence. The activities of the SMC in the Los Angeles area have parallelled the activities of the GIVVAW and are mentioned in the section devoted to GIVVAW under the sub-section Activities.

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III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

Cooperation between various college chapters of the SMC in Los Angeles has been coordinated in the past by TERRY HILLMAN. The local conferences of the SMC are held occasionally to keep the various SMC groups in the Los Angeles area abreast of the activities on each campus.

A national conference is called approximately every six months by the SMC, at which time representatives from across the nation are gathered together to discuss the anti-war movement. The last national conference was held December 27 and 28, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois.

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IV. ASSISTANCE TO AWOLs, DESERTERS, AND DRAFT EVADERS

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

The SMC has adopted the same philosophy as the YSA-SWP regarding assistance to deserters, AWOLS, and draft evaders. This position being that individuals opposed to the Vietnam War should enter the armed forces when inducted and work from within to bring about an end to the Vietnam War Neither the YSA-SWP or SMC advocate that an individual should flee the country to evade the draft or desert from the military service.

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V. COMMUNICATION

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

The SMC publishes a newspaper known as the "Student Mobilizer", which is published by the national office of the SMC. The SMC maintains a mailing list and mailings are sent to individuals to keep them abreast of the events within the SMC and the anti-war movement.

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VI. FINANCES

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

The only funds available to the SMC is that amount made through the sale of the "Student Mobilizer" and through the sale of anti-war pins and buttons.

The SMC being affiliated with the SWP and YSA could possibly receive funds from these organizations or through fund raising parties sponsored by either organization.

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VII. EVIDENCE OF FOREIGN CONTACTS AND/OR INFLUENCE

LA T-10 (4/14/69)

There is no indication that there is any foreign contact, cooperation, and/or influence within the SMC.

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WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE

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I. ORGANIZATION

A. WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP) (See Appendix)

BACKGROUND

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

The WSP in Southern California came into operation in late fall of 1961 as an affiliate of the national organization of the same name formed that year in Washington, D. C. This organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from their activities members of or persons sympathic to the CP and related groups.

C. PURPOSE

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

WSP is considered a peace orientated woman's organization which has maintained complete opposition to United States policy in Vietnam. The organization locally and nationally urges immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam.

D. OFFICERS

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

WSP is a nonmembership organization and has no officers. The persons who are acknowledged to be the guiding personnel within the WSP in the Los Angeles area are MARY CLARKE, GAIL EABY, and TIMA TOMASH.

LA T-15 (7/23/55)

Source advised that MARY CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County CP in the spring of 1955 for personal reasons and not because of any political difference with the CP.

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LA 100-70116

LA T-16 (3/3/53)

Source advised that TIMA TOMASH was a CP member in New York from 1940 to 1950. TOMASH, in 1940 was a member of the New York State Communist Party School Commission.

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II. ACTIVITIES

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

The WSP participation in the anti-draft program that consists of draft counseling and making available literature concerning the draft and Vietnam. The WSP becan draft counseling in the spring of 1968. They carry out this operation through the Los Angeles office which is located at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-14 (4/29/69)

Source advised that RICK REUBIN, a graduate student at UCLA in the school of public health and a volunteer at the sucide prevention center in Los Angeles, is the new draft counselor at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. REUBIN has advised individuals of draft age or those who have already received a draft notice of the following techniques to avoid or stall their induction:

1. Inform Local Board of address changes. (Used as a stalling techinque.)

2. Individuals who have allergies or alleged chronic illnesses are advised to obtain copies of all records in his Selective Service file; to have a letter written by medical doctors to the Local Board and made a part of his permanent record, and has advised individuals with such problems, such as those who have asthma to obtain a shot of epinephrine just prior to the time of induction. This shot would delay induction for at least one year and can be renewed annually. (Stall and confuse tactic)

3. REUBIN advises individuals that deferment can be obtained if an inductee has a family. He has suggested that inductees either live with a girl having a child out of wedlock, or marry and father a child just as long as he pays at least part of the expenses.

4. REUBIN has further advised that individuals should consider a conscientious objector classification.

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III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

There is no indication that WSP has any domestic or foreign contacts with other organizations.

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IV. ASSISTANCE TO AWOLS, DESERTERS, AND DRAFT EVADERS

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

The WSP has not provided assistance to any AWOL servicemen or deserters and there is no known evidence by WSP to assist persons already in the military. The efforts of the WSP are directed to draft counseling the individuals who are about to or have already been inducted.

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V. FINANCES

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

The WSP relies completely on contributions from persons who are affiliated with or sympathetic to its efforts.

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VI. COMMUNICATION

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

The WSP does not publish any communication media but does on occasion distribute leaflets and provide literature concerning the draft and Vietnam.

The WSP has in the past had notices concerning their draft counseling dates, their times and places in college campus newspapers.

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VII. EVIDENCE OF FOREIGN CONTACTS, COOPERATION, AND/OR INVLUENCE

LA T-14 (4/21/69)

There is no evidence or indication that the WSP has any foreign contacts, cooperation, or is influenced by any foreign organization.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 8, 1968, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Fellowship for Social Justice, formerly known as the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, Page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities".

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, Also Known As Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 27, 1968, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed that year in Washington, D. C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In addition to conducting numerous letter writing campaigns which concern current United States civil rights and foreign policy problems, WSP locally has become quite active in draft counseling and draft leafleting. Counseling, in the form of providing information concerning alternatives to the draft, and distributing leaflets providing this information have taken place on an increasingly consistent pace. Much of the leafleting takes place adjacent to high school campuses and in shopping centers. WSP feels that these methods of opposing United States intervention in Vietnam have been quite effective and more effective than frequent participation in demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

The guiding force behind the Southern California WSP groups is MARY CLARKE. A second source advised in July, 1955, that CLARKE was dropped from the Western Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the spring of 1955, for personal reasons and not because of any political differences with the LACCP.

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles.

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBR)

A source advised in May, 1968, that the LACDBR has expanded its former scope of interest relating to the foreign born, and has become a militant general defense organization allegedly seeking to safeguard the rights of all individuals, including the Foreign Born, as well as those seeking to avoid military service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The LACDBR is a non-membership organization which is represented by an Administrative Board of about 125 individuals from loosely organized area committees interested in the work of the LACDBR. These board members are invited by ROSE CHERNIN, Executive Director of the LACDBR, who is the guiding, dominant, and motivating force behind the LACDBR. Its headquarters are maintained at 326 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

Another source advised in May, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN is currently Organizational Secretary of the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source advised on May 23, 1968, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised December 1, 1961, Page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, P. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents'. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself.

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"'Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, P. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist Line".

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level".

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United States International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that JARVIS TYNER continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On May 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE - LOS ANGELES

On May 13, 1968, a source advised that in February, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created arouns the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 6, 1969

Title THE RESISTANCE

Character SEDITION

Reference Los Angeles report of SA JAMES G. KEENAN dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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